

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No. 24.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1878.

WHOLE No. 752

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Chas. E. Samson,

729 GENERAL AGENT.

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Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

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Letter from W. B. Clarke.

LONDON, July 19th, 1878.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:

It may be that all the readers of your paper do not know that it has such a wide circulation as it has, for when I was in New York, at the hotel, I saw the issue of June 8th, and when I arrived in England I found it there.

This morning the waiter at the hotel handed me the *Ypsilanti Commercial* of June 29th. I was glad to see it and hear the news from home, for it is supposed that all the news in Ypsilanti and vicinity worth knowing will be found in it.

If you or any of your friends wish to cross the Atlantic, I can recommend the ship "Indiana," for she safely brought us over in ten days and a few hours. We had a good passage, but there is quite a difference between reading about the Atlantic and experiencing ten days and nights on these mighty waters. The sea was comparatively smooth the first few days, but she (the Atlantic) got into quite a rage the last Saturday and gave us a general shaking up, so that many of the passengers had more come up than went down. But we all took it as patiently as we could, and by Sunday noon she had become quieted again. One man, who thought he could walk without holding by the ropes, had rather a serious fall. For pastime we had cards, shofel-board, reading, promenades on deck, music, Scotch songs, etc. We lived on the top shelf: beef, mutton, pork, turkey, geese, duck, chicken, fish, pie, pudding, and in the line of fruits, from the North and South, oranges, apples, nuts, raisins, etc.

It is directed by the ship company that there should be religious service on the Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Allen, from Detroit, preached once, and also an Episcopal minister from Green Bay, Wisconsin. A lady played on the piano, and we sang some of Sankey's hymns. The congregation was large.

We had one hundred and ninety-seven persons on board, and a full cargo of provisions for the English, but they will have plenty of their own if they get a good harvest this year. So tell the farmers of Michigan they had better sell their wheat. I have been visiting my friends since I have been here, but shall go to Paris next week.

Yours truly, W. B. C.

Letters from E. Samson—No. 4.

PARIS, July 19th, 1878.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:

I regret I could not send you some rambling notes from London as I had resolved to do while crossing the Atlantic. We have now been in Paris since last Saturday evening and will leave here early Monday morning, July 22d. I now feel obliged to skip over remarks upon Plymouth and the country through which we passed to London and also from London here via New Haven, Dieppe and Rouen.

To-day I have been at the famous Louvre, busy with painting and statuary. These works have been described so often I will now pass them over and in this short letter speak more particularly of the Paris Exposition. I shall go again to-morrow and finish up a hasty examination. It does not impress me in the same manner as the Centennial at Philadelphia. It seems to lack completeness and system. It is vast and covers a great deal of ground and has some novel features, one of which is the cascade with a succession of waterfalls in circular terraces with spray fountains on either side.

The Great Hall of the Trocadero Palace is, it would seem, a great success. One is struck with wonder at its appearance. The height of the dome is enormous. A series of gilded sphinxes support the pilaster of the dome. It is built of a beautiful light colored stone and has at a distance a beauty and completeness not excelled in the city.

On the grounds, in various places, are Moorish, Turkish, Swiss, Chinese and Japanese buildings, mostly for swindling the curiosity seekers. Egypt, and China with its pagodas and little houses gilded and carved and sculptured in their peculiar fashion, Persia with its wonders, Tunis and its bazaars, Tangiers and Morocco with their products. On arriving at what may be termed the exhibition proper, and ascending to the terrace in front, we notice the twenty-two statues representing the different nations in allegorical figures, which have been placed along the facade of the Champ de Mars, in front of their respective sections.

Entering the building here at the great central doorway the eye is arrested by the clock of M. Forcot, with a pendulum fifty feet long. Now turn to the right and we have the collection of Indian treasures belonging to the Prince of Wales, and kindly lent him, as he can "keep house" without them. The British Indian section is also mixed up with it. Let me call attention to a few of the costly trinkets which in my estimation had better be turned into plough shares to benefit the extremely poor people I met in the streets of Plymouth on first landing from the Verne. A splendid crown which formerly belonged to the king of Oude, richly studded with diamonds and costly stones. Close by is a magnificent tea service of pure gold and a case of Bidree ware inlaid with silver. There is a palanquin of great splendor presented to the Prince by the Rane of Bahabli, worked by her own people, an ivory bedstead from Travancore, a gorgeous hookah, some specimens of Jeypore marble and Jeypore enamels of matchless perfection. The Jeypore enameling is called *champi* here. A large plate shown consumed four years time in making, and is the largest ever made. The most dainty thing on exhibition in the Prince of Wales collection is a writing case shaped like an Indian Gondola. The stem is figured like a peacock, the tail of which sweeps under half the length of the boat, irradiating it with blue and green enamel, lovely in the extreme. The canopy which covers the ink bottle is colored with green and blue, and ruby and coral red enamel. It is this peculiar enameling of the Jeypores, the complete mingling of green, blue and red with pure gold.

There is a cart load of spears, matchlocks, jeweled swords, shields and daggers. There is a complete suit of armor made entirely of the horny scales of the Indian armadillo, ornamented with encrusted gold and turquoise and garnets. There is also another splendid suit of cashmere chain armor fine as lace work. There are gamblots which remind one of the Crusaders. Among the many swords, all of which have a history, I must mention one of Sivaji, the founder of the Mahratta dominion in India.

The political value of this gift is incalculable. It was a family and national heirloom which nothing but a sentiment of the profoundest loyalty could have moved the descendants of Sivaji to give up, and which has been sacredly guarded for 200 years.

But I must hasten on to other subjects although the half has not been told. I stopped a moment and chatted with the agent of the British India section who speaks excellent English. He was eighteen years in India. In this exhibit there is a profusion of gaudy robes, scarfs, shawls, etc. Some beautiful cashmere shawls wrought with gold, which I suppose Achian of Jericho knew all about.

Ceylon has a small show in cases, several specimens of jewelry, a great variety of precious stones especially sapphires, one of which weighs 70 carats and is valued at 8,400 rupees. There are heads representing 3000 oysters, etc. A display of beautiful vases of the Sevres china with designs from the most celebrated French artists.

Saturday Morning, July 20.

The first noise I hear on awakening is the eternal twitter of the English Sparrow—no it isn't even a twitter, it's more like the peep of a lost chicken. Oh I am so tired of it; all the way from Detroit here. Parks in Syracuse were full of them, New York depots, and all the way after landing in England. I don't believe the English or French people in the country ever heard our American bobolink or meadow lark. The only other birds I saw in the meadows coming up from Plymouth were flocks of crows, crows, crows till you couldn't rest.

A few words more about the exposition which is on the brain just now. I was explaining last evening about Gobelin tapestries. Yesterday I found faded ones mostly in the Louvre, but many very large that must have cost a fabulous sum to produce. By the by, it strikes me that the Louvre has too many old dusty looking relics of a by-gone age, too many broken and mutilated statues, Egyptian slabs, corroded armor and all that. I presume its because I am getting disgusted with it and not being posted up in archaeology and ancient history can't appreciate it. There are dray loads of it in the London museum, in the Trocadero here. Too much antiquity for me. I am often reminded of Clark, who was visiting P. T. Barnum years ago, and on going into his museum, Barnum says, "there, my friend, is the identical club Capt. Cook was killed with." "Oh yes," replies Clark, "I suppose so; every well furnished museum has one."

Tapestry is greatly used in France and its production is increasing. It is estimated that the annual value of the tapestry of France is 1,000,000 francs, of which sevenths of it comes to Paris. The Sevres ware and ceramics in the exposition are marvelous. The manufacture of porcelain is a state establishment and claims to be the most important manufactory in Europe. France has a world of recuperative power. In bronzes France is ahead of the world, as she is also in fabrics, ribbons, wardrobe, artificials in silks, perframerics, gloves, bonnets, hats, boots and shoes. Ladies' gaiters, oh so lovely! The ladies wardrobe here would require a post and a volume to do them justice, I will not attempt it. The silk trade of France alone is enormous. Two hundred thousand young women find employment in lace making. Some beautiful specimens are on exhibition. In gloves alone the annual production is 1,500,000 dozens valued at 80,000,000 francs. There is an amount of sculpture and paintings, France alone has over 900 pictures in oil, and it is a condition that each one should have been produced since the exhibition of 1867. I will endeavor to commence my next where I leave off now.

E. SAMSON.

The Visiting Statesmen.

Mr. Hale, Judge Kelley, Mr. Danford, Secretary Sherman and Mr. Garfield, of the celebrated "visiting statesmen," have already appeared before the Potter Committee and given their testimony. It establishes the conclusion which had been previously reached by all fair-minded men, that these persons went to Louisiana, at the request of Gen. Grant and Republican organizations, to see that there was a fair count of the vote of that state. They had no plan of action outside of that perfectly legitimate object; they entered into no schemes, nor sanctioned them in others, to interfere with the electoral process. They had no understanding with, or instructions from, Mr. Hayes. This is made particularly clear in Secretary Sherman's testimony. He shows that the course of the Republican and the Democratic visitors was substantially the same. With regard to his own conduct, Mr. Sherman declares that he never said anything in Louisiana about controlling patronage, nor did anybody receive from him any promise of reward for services rendered in connection with the Returning Board, although he did say—and to his own honor—that "all Republicans in Louisiana who stood by their guns deserved credit."

The "Sherman letter," so called, he emphatically repudiates as a forgery, if any such document ever existed.

The correspondence between Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hayes, now for the first time made public, is very important as contemporary evidence. Sherman's letter, written from New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1876, gives a straightforward account of the election facts as he had ascertained them up to that time, and says that his associates were dividing out the disputed parishes, "with a view of careful examination of every paper and detail."

He records his deliberate conviction that the vote of Louisiana fairly belongs to Hayes, and he says: "We believe that you will have it by an honest and fair return, according to the letter and spirit of law in Louisiana."

Mr. Hayes replies, four days afterward, in the same disinterested, honorable spirit. While he believes that a fair election would have given 40 Republican electoral votes at the South, "there must be nothing crooked on our part" to change the actual result. "Let Mr. Tilden," he says, "have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny." Not much "conspiracy," no underhanded agency, here! All the boring of an Artesian well cannot bring up anything wrong from a mission inspired by such sentiments as those expressed by Hayes and characterized by such a course as that described by Sherman.—*Boston Journal*.

—Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.15.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Peninsular Cricket club of Detroit beat the St. George club of New York on the Hoboken Grounds Wednesday.

The Sho-wae-ca-mettes boat club arrived at New York Wednesday. They complain of having received a cold reception in England.

Henry Engle, a boy 8 years old, was killed by lightning at East Saginaw while standing under a tree Wednesday afternoon, and two other boys who were with him were slightly injured. The storm was terrific, and lightning struck in 10 or 15 places in the city.

A Circuit Judge of the Branch and St. Joseph District is to be elected at the fall election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin W. Keightley, whose term of office would have expired December 31, 1881.

Messrs. Robinson & Newton of Oakland County, have just shipped another fine lot of fat cattle for England—190 head.

The Life River will yield 65,000,000 feet of logs this year, against 70,000,000 feet last year.

The new insane asylum at Pontiac has begun to receive patients entitled to be sent there. Within the next few days 225 patients will be transferred from the Kalamazoo Asylum.

Latest Michigan patents: Churn—W. Howland, Almont.

Wind-Mill—F. Forster, Springwells.

Broom—J. W. Booth, Detroit.

Sleeping Car—A. Jaeger, Detroit.

Sash Holders—J. W. & W. Wharf, Detroit, two patents.

Packing Boxes—M. J. Rivard, Detroit.

Gas Meter Prover—J. T. Wheeler, Detroit.

Washing Machine—M. M. Sanders, New Baltimore.

Whiffletree Hooks—J. Marcellus, Sault de Ste. Marie.

The contest in the Rifle shoot at Jackson on the 1st inst., was decided in favor of Co. C. of Tecumseh.

The Sho-wae-ca-mettes arrived at home at Monroe, Saturday.

The first regiment elected Capt. Fitzsimmons, of Co. C, Tecumseh, major of the regiment.

The Democratic convention of the Third Congressional district, nominated Jas. S. Upson of Battle Creek, on the first ballot.

At Allegan Thursday afternoon Samuel and William Hale, of Trowbridge, were arrested for passing counterfeit trade dollars. About twenty pretty good looking, but light weight coins, were gathered in with them.

Two sons of Mr. McClure, of Crystal Valley, near Pentwater, aged 8 and 12 years, were drowned Wednesday evening while bathing.

A severe tornado visited Marlette, Sanilac county and vicinity Wednesday afternoon, killing a son of Mr. Kirgill and a grandson of Mr. Cameron; demolishing two or three houses, uprooting orchards, unroofing barns and ruining corn completely in some localities.

The unveiling of the monument to Jonathan Walker, "the man with the branded hand," took place at Muskegon on the 1st inst. The exercises were under supervision of a committee of citizens, with Mayor Holt at its head.

The monument is 10 feet high above the foundation, and stands on a base which is sunk to a depth of 54 feet in the ground, and stands 5 feet above the surface, making the total height of the monument above the square 10 feet 5 inches. The base is 3 square. The material of which the monument is composed is Hallowell granite, from Maine.

It has the following inscription on the south face:

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF

CAPT. JONATHAN WALKER,

by his anti-slavery friend,

PROFESSOR FISK,

CHAPLAIN OF THE

UNITED STATES NAVY.

On the eastern face of the shaft is the following:

WALKER'S BRANDED HAND.

On the upper base, same side, is the following:

JOHNATHAN WALKER,

BORN IN HARWICH, MASS.,

MARCH 22, 1799.

DIED IN LAKE HARBOR, MUSKEGON CO., MICH., APRIL 30, 1878.

On the north side is the following quotation from Whittier's poem:

"Then lift that manly right hand
Bold ploughman of the wave,
Its branded palm shall prophesy
Salvation to the slave."

Hold up its free-trout language,
That whose reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him,
His sinews changed to steel."

Letters were received from John C. Whittier and Fred Douglass, and Parker Pillsbury delivered a glowing oration.

The principle features of interest in connection with the weather for July, as reported by Sergeant Van Housen of the signal corps service, are:

1. The excessively high temperature upon certain days, the temperature on the 17th inst. being higher than at any time during the past seven years, at least, the records of this office extending back only to 1871.

2. The wide range in daily temperature, there being, even at the warmest periods, a rapid radiation of heat from the earth's surface at night.

3. The excessive rainfall, which is greater than in any one month since the establishment of the station and almost one-fourth of the amount that falls in the course of a whole year.

4. The unusually light winds, the total movement of the wind being but 60 per cent of what it usually is. At 24 of the 27 observations taken during the month the air was calm; 24 calms is more than are usually recorded in the course of a whole year.

In other respects, as well, the month has been, meteorologically, a most remarkable one.

The Democratic convention of the second congressional district, held at Adrian on the 2d inst, nominated Ira B. Card, of Hillsdale.

The Kent county old settlers have a reunion and basket picnic at Lowell on the 14th, when Judge Whitey and others are expected to address the meeting.

There are about 80,000 acres of Government land in the old consolidated United States land district in Northwestern Michigan, but of this only about 10,000 acres is considered desirable.

The Flint Woolen Mills have just been awarded the contract for furnishing the Reform School at Lansing with the cloth for the boys' clothing. The cloth is to be a 12-ounce cassimere, and there are to be 1,200 to 1,500 yards, with the privilege of more, provided the State needs it.

There were 808 convicts in the State Prison August 1, three less than the month previous, 25 being received during July and 30 discharged, one by death.

The reunion of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry will be held at South Lyons August 18.

As William K. Gibson, of Jackson, one of the Commissioners appointed by the

Court to hear the evidence in the case of the Regents vs. Douglas, declined to serve, it was agreed between the counsel in the case to substitute, if possible, some one in his place, and to commence taking testimony some time this month. It was also understood that the report of the Commissioner should be submitted to the Judge, and be affirmed by the Court, and that the case would then be taken to the Supreme Court for final decision.

The Lake Superior Company's hematite pit shaft and engine-house at Ishpeming were burned Thursday afternoon. Loss, \$3,000; insurance about \$10,000.

The annual reunion of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry will be held at Hillsdale, August 28.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Michigan will not be less than 30,000,000 bushels.

The sheriff and Deputy United States Marshal searched the premises of John Orr, in Manlius, Allegan Co., Saturday, and found 102 counterfeit silver trade dollars, made and secreted by the "Hale Boys," who were arrested on Thursday.

The joint debate on American finance between George Willard, of the Battle Creek Journal, and W. S. George, of the Lansing Republican, will take place on Tuesday, August 13, at Battle Creek, and Friday August 16, at Lansing. Should the weather be pleasant on those days, the meetings will probably be held in the open air, commencing at 2 p. m.

The blast furnace at Elk Rapids is turning out 36 tons of pig iron a day.

Levy S. Smith, near Muskegon, for Sunday liquor selling, has been sent to jail for 90 days, and Frank Mitchell, of the city, followed suit for 70 days for keeping open after 11 p. m.

Four tramps, giving their names as Michael Mahar, John Wilson, Orin Horton and Chas. Coovle, all of them hard looking cases and the latter about 17, have been arrested for burglarizing C. F. Weeden's store in Vernon, Shiawassee county. The plunder was found on them.

L. E. Davie, of Flushing, Genesee county, has just made a sale of 35 head of fine grade one and two-year old steers, averaging in weight 582 and 885 pounds, to Hon. Z. Chandler, at 24 to 3 cents per pound, for his large Ingham county farm. They are said to be the finest lot of young cattle ever seen together in that region.

Fattening fish for market is a new industry, and Sturgeon pond on the north side of Port Sherman is a curiosity. Several hundred sturgeon, some weighing 100 and 150 pounds, can be seen from the banks of the pond. Quite a trade in this line is being carried on by the fishermen at the Port. They catch them in Lake Michigan during the fishing season, and take them to this pond and fatten them on the refuse of other fish. In the fall they are taken and salted down in barrels and shipped to eastern markets.

The Democrats of the Fourth District nominated A. J. Elbred of Three Rivers for Congress.

A special cablegram received from Superintendent A. J. Gale, of the Gale Manufacturing Co. Albion, Mich., who has charge of the company's exhibit at the World's Fair, says: "We have received the gold medal on plow for general purposes, the silver medal for jointer attachment, and also the highest award in two classes, field trials, for hand plows."

The Post & Tribune has returns from 75 correspondents with regard to the wheat crop, which show that the crop is generally secured in good order; that in some localities the storms have damaged wheat, oats, barley and corn; but that all of these will be good crops. The average quality of the berry will not come fully up to the standard of last year, although there will be no marked shrinkage. Aside from these returns, information has been received from millers that the wheat of the new crop is not fully equal to that of the old for manufacturing purposes. The quality of the flour may be quite as good, but the products of the wheat of the two crops are not equal in amount, that of 1877 exceeding. The berry of the new wheat is not as plump, and does not yield as well.

On Tuesday, two hundred male patients were transferred from the Kalamazoo to the Pontiac Insane Asylum. They were transferred in a special train of three coaches, and were taken direct to Pontiac via the Grand Trunk and D. & M. Junction at Detroit, without detention or change of cars.

GENERAL NEWS.

A corner in wheat at Milwaukee ran the price up to \$1.30 for all the July wheat offered. Mr. McGeech is said to have made \$500,000 by the speculation. It is certainly the most successful manipulation ever attempted in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day, \$1,561,650; for four months ending to-day—April, \$4,978,150; May, \$7,530,500; June, \$8,052,100; July, \$19,272,200; total, \$39,832,950.

The following is a statement of the operations of the national bank redemption agency for the month of July, compared with the corresponding period last year: Notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to banks of issue, \$16,237,400; notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$4,654,700; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States, \$1,073,050; total for July, 1878, \$21,965,150; total for July, 1877, \$21,835,600; increase, \$129,550.

The Union Pacific Railroad has issued a circular to the dry goods trade informing shippers of an increase in rates for first class merchandise from New York to San Francisco from \$6 to \$12 a hundred. The reason assigned is, that when rates were low merchants only shipped light freight by rail, and sent all bulky merchandise by clipper around Cape Horn, thus leaving to the railroad companies the light and costly freight on which the risk was too great for the small profit.

At a meeting of the general managers and freight agents of trunk lines at which the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads were represented and 16 other roads participated, a resolution was adopted advancing the rates from Chicago to New York 25 cents per hundred lbs. for grain and flour; to 30 cents on fourth class and other classes in the same proportion, the new rates to take effect August 5. Other points in the west and southwest will establish a proportionate advance.

At the South Carolina Democratic convention Gov. Hampton and the State officers were renominated with enthusiasm. The platform endorses Hampton's policy.

It is expected by the Treasury Department that the remaining \$91,000,000 of bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1865, of which \$1865, six per cent., will be called in during the current year.

The July crop report issued by the National Department of Agriculture, announces a decrease in the acreage of corn in the West, but an increase in the South and in New England. The con-

dition of the crop is placed at 95 per cent, as compared with average years. Winter wheat is reported as above the average, especially in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Spring wheat is reported at a general average of 106 as compared with previous crops. Barley and oats both promise more than an average yield. The cotton production will apparently be about the average. The fruit crop, especially in apples and peaches, is below the average. The hay crop is abundant. The Wool clip of 1878 is about 3 per cent. greater than that of 1877.

A Silver City dispatch says: Two scouts of a party of six have just reached here from the vicinity of Three Forks, Sucker Creek. The scouts met a party of hostiles who killed the Pinto chiefs, Big George and Pretty Johnny. They report Jeff Carter and Seven-up Smith as undoubtedly killed. The volunteers leave here to-night for the vicinity of Bruneau. Scouts have been sent in various directions during the past 24 hours. As yet no body of Indians bigger than a number have been discovered at any point.

There were 67 failures in New York City in July, with aggregate liabilities of \$5,738,171, an increase over June, in the number of failures and amount of liabilities.

The public debt was decreased only \$200,000 in July.

In Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota the wheat will not average above ten bushels to the acre.

Several clerks in the Chicago Post Office have been discharged for defaulting.

The sales of 4 per cent. bonds Saturday amounted to \$7,000,000.

The number of new cases of yellow fever in New Orleans, Friday was thirty-eight, and seven deaths. Total number to date, 233 cases and sixty deaths.

The directors of the Elliott National Bank of Boston have discovered that their cashier, B. B. Conant, is a defaulter in the sum of \$70,000.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds.....\$733,561,250

Five per cent. bonds.....703,266,550

Four and a half per cent. bonds.....246,000,000

Four per cent. bonds.....112,850,000

Total coin bonds.....\$1,795,677,900

Law money.....\$14,000,000

Matured debt.....9,009,040

Legal tenders.....346,743,283

Certificates of deposit.....\$1,240,000

Fractional currency.....16,455,593

Coin and silver certificates.....45,631,030

Total without interest.....460,029,911

Total debt.....2,278,717,432

Cash in Treasury.....26,170,243

Coin.....\$207,007,352

Currency.....1,108,317

Redemption of fractional currency.....10,000,000

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....51,200,000

Total in Treasury.....269,316,170

Debt, less cash in Treasury.....2,009,580,524

Debt issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....64,623,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid.....323,117

Interest paid by the United States.....39,835,039

Interest prepaid by transportation of mails, etc.....9,881,444

Balance of interest paid by the United States.....29,953,595

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury on August 1, 1877, and August 1, 1878:

Balances.....1877.....1878.

Currency.....\$9,811,956.....\$1,108,317

Special deposits held for redemption of fractional currency.....8,160,333.....10,000,000

Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit.....55,495,000.....51,200,000

Coin and silver certificates.....97,806,995.....207,007,352

Coin less coin and silver certificates.....37,807,300.....45,631,030

Coin less coin and silver certificates.....59,996,695.....161,376,822

Outstanding called bonds.....11,108,600.....8,263,650

Other outstanding coin liabilities.....12,714,000.....9,994,768

Outstanding legal tenders.....379,044,220.....346,681,016

Outstanding fractional currency.....19,784,333.....16,455,593

Outstanding silver coin.....\$4,223,260.....39,164,451

Total in Treasury.....\$2,069,339,318.....2,035,580,524

Reduction of debt since July 1.....\$18,904.....100,500

Market value gold.....105,337.....100,500

Imports for twelve months ending June 30.....451,323,126.....437,051,333

Exports for twelve months ending June 30.....602,475,220.....694,884,200

The Treasury Department has issued the 65th call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865—\$5,000,000. Principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 5th of November next, and interest will cease on that day.

There were coined in United States mints in July 89,000 double eagles and 1,847,000 standard silver dollars. Including minor coins the value of coinage was \$3,627,983.

At 3 Monday afternoon, Washington, D. C., was visited by a terrific storm. Some fifty houses were unroofed. Castle Stewart, rented to the Chinese Embassy, was damaged. Mary Sharp (colored) was blown into the river, with the house in which she resided, and drowned. There are reports of several persons being injured by lightning. The Patent Office, Smithsonian Institute, and other buildings were struck by lightning, but not seriously damaged.

A Boise City dispatch says: Five men and two women are reported murdered by hostiles in Bruneau River last Tuesday. Viz: Geo. Miller, a heavy stock raiser, Joshua Miller, wife, daughter and son, Roberts McMuray, and one other man. Letters from Weiser Valley say the Indians attempted to cross Snake River below the mouth of Weiser yesterday, but were driven back. The mountains are evidently full of Indians. Gen. Howard with staff and main body of the troops are between Silver Creek and Jordan Valley. He reports that 35 of White Bird's Nez Perces have surrendered.

At London, in the great international pigeon shooting match between Capt. Bogardus and Aubrey Coventry, Bogardus won by one bird. The score stood: Bogardus, 79; Coventry, 78. The match was for 1,000 a side, each to shoot at 100 birds. Betting was slightly in favor of Bogardus before the match. The weather was fine, the wind very light. For the first 25 birds both men shot badly, Bogardus killing 17 and Coventry 16. The shooting now began to improve, and at the end of the second 25 the score was 37 each. Bogardus had hard luck, three of his birds falling dead just before the line. At his 55th shot Bogardus missed and Coventry led. Bogardus missed his 57th bird, but Coventry missed his 59th. At the end of the third 25 birds, Coventry had killed 53, Bogardus 57. Coventry missed his 76th bird, but Bogardus lost his 82d. Coventry then led until the 89th, when the scores were even. Bogardus missed his 91st bird and Coventry missed his 96th and 97th birds, while Bogardus lost no more, ending the fourth 25 birds by a score of 22 to Coventry's 20. The excitement was intense during the last 25 birds, for it was not until the very last shot, which was fired by Bogardus, that it was decided whether the latter had won or the match was a tie. Bogardus was lustily cheered.

At a recent Cabinet session the Secretary of War said he had news from the Rio Grande that several Mexican companies were being organized for the purpose of repelling the raids across the river by the United States forces. Matters are regarded as becoming serious. The raiders upon this side will be followed into Mexico, though the sincere wish of the government is that there will be no occasion for any future crossing by our soldiers. The discussion of the matter was interesting, but it was not considered at the Cabinet meeting that any necessary exists at present for any additional orders to Gen. Ord.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Official reports from the Bosnian frontier state that the followers of the Turkish agitator who raised an insurrection against the Ottoman authorities at Serajevo have deposited the civil governor, and stormed and plundered the army, after a sanguinary conflict with the gendarmes.

The British army supplementary estimate for the additional expenditure in consequence of the war between Russia and Turkey amounts to \$1,545,500.

An official dispatch from Col. Schawitz at Ringold barracks, near Brownsville, fully confirms the capture of Gen. Escobedo, concerning which there has been some doubt. He was captured on July 20, near Cuatro Negras, in the State of Coahuila. He was sick at the time and concealed at a hacienda, the owner of which was threatened with death unless he revealed Escobedo's hiding place. Escobedo, to save the man, surrendered himself.

The exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin took place Saturday, at the Congress agreed.

The French Government, at the request of the United States, has invited the foreign powers to an international monetary congress, to begin at Paris August 10.

The vote in the British Parliament on Lord Harrington's resolution criticising the action of the Government in the settlement of Eastern affairs was 195 in the affirmative and 338 in the negative. A vote of confidence in the Ministry was then passed without a division.

A Cabinet council, under the presidency of Prince Milan, has resolved to proclaim the independence of Servia on August 22, with a cessation of the state of siege and martial law.

The Russian troops are returning to Russia to the number of 5,000 daily. The Roumanian army is expected to make a triumphant entry into Bucharest, accompanied by Bulgarian troops.

The Austrian troops are meeting with resistance in Bosnia at the village of Zepce, in the Sandjak of Banjaluka. The Hussars were received by the inhabitants with a volley, which was returned. They were again attacked at Maglaj, in the Sandjak of Zvornik, and 70 Austrians killed.

Last year's revenue of the German Central Exchequer was 15,000,000 marks below the estimates. All branches of the customs and excise suffered from the continued depression in trade. The deficit is covered by savings from the French indemnity.

Official accounts estimate that after the second ballot there will be 112 Conservatives and 106 Liberals in the German Parliament.

It is stated in clerical circles that Bismarck and the Papal nuncio have arrived at an arrangement on the basis of amnesty for all offenses against the Falk laws and the re-establishment of the convention existing before the rupture.

It is said that 47,000 Russians are sick in Bulgaria, and constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up an effective army. Gens. Todeleben and Schouvaloff are down with typhus.

It is rumored that Austria, belis in the Porte instigates the resistance of the Bosnians, has threatened to withdraw her Ambassador.

A dispatch from Kosnia says that the loss of the Hussars is about 100 out of 180. The Bosnians murdered and mutilated the wounded. Another dispatch says the best part of the Austrian division was engaged at the so-called "skirmish" at Kosnia. The Austrian losses were serious.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—Choice white, \$5 00 @ 5 50

Medium, 4 00 @ 4 25

Low grades, 3 00 @ 3 50

WHEAT—Extra white, 1 10 @ 1 11

No. 1 white, 90 @ 1 00

No. 2 white, 87 @ 0 88

CORN—38 @ 44c per bush.

OATS—30 @ 30c.

BARLEY—\$1 00 @ 1 30 per hd. lbs.

RYE—45 @ 48c per bush.

APPLES—50c @ \$1 75 per bbl.

BRANNS—Unpicked, \$ 60 @ 1 00 per bush.

AT DETROIT!

The Thirtieth Annual Michigan State Fair.

SEPTEMBER 16 & 20 INCLUSIVE.

We are indebted to Secretary J. P. Thompson for the premium list of the State Agricultural Society for 1878. The first fair was held in Detroit in 1849, just 29 years ago the coming September. Since then it has been held once at Ann Arbor, twice at Adrian, four times at Jackson, four times at Kalamazoo, once at Grand Rapids, twice at East Saginaw and the balance of the years at Detroit.

Detroit, where the State Fair for 1878 is located, is the commercial emporium of the State, and is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful cities in the Union. Its principal avenues are broad, spacious, easily traveled, easy of access, and are favorites with pedestrians, as well as with those who travel in private carriages, hacks, or by horse railways. Its location, widely extended upon the banks of the Detroit River, is commanding, healthful, and is especially attractive to strangers, who never tire in extolling the fresh and healthy air which comes from the lakes and river. The facilities for pleasant rides and excursions are unsurpassed, and render a sojourn in the city a perfect charm and delight.

The city is well governed and the police regulations are efficiently enforced, so that no one need fear extortion or imposition of any kind, and if there is any attempt at such, a report to any officer of the city government will meet with prompt assistance, and the offense with speedy punishment.

THE LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Is about two miles north from Detroit River, fronting south on Putnam avenue, and is approached in all directions by broad and well-paved streets. Cass avenue bounds the fair grounds on the east and extends from the river north to the railroad lines, or about three miles. Third street bounds the fair grounds on the west, and this street also extends from the river north nearly three miles to the railroad lines. The Holden road bounds the grounds on the north.

Passengers and freight will be delivered by all the railroads a few rods from the fair grounds, as well as at the principal depots.

At the fair grounds there is plenty of space, good air, fresh water, and ample accommodations. The city is noted for its splendid, commodious, and well ordered hotels. The city societies and associations will all be ready to welcome their friends. The great Fair of the State will be worthy the great city of the State.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES TO DETROIT.

All railroad companies in the State, here named, will issue tickets from all railroad stations, for the round trip to and from Detroit, at price of single fare.

All stock and articles for exhibition will be carried to and from the fair free of charge. Full freight one way being paid on shipment, and on exhibition of certificate of Secretary, that such stock or article was exhibited at the fair, the same will be returned by same company to place of shipment free of charge, and freight paid on shipment will be refunded.

All articles or animals designed for exhibition should be shipped to State Fair Station, Detroit.

Michigan Central and its branches; Flint & Pere Marquette; Detroit & Milwaukee; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Detroit & Bay City; Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw; Grand River Valley; Grand Trunk; Great Western; Canada Southern; Detroit, Hillsdale & South Western; St. Louis Railroad.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Lake Huron, and Chicago & North-Western, half fare and freight one way, if prepaid.

DIRECTIONS TO SHIPPERS.

Exhibitors in all departments cannot be too careful about directing animals or articles. When shipping by freight, direct to State Fair station, Detroit, Mich. The railroad facilities of Detroit are unequalled. Ten railroads center at Detroit—the Michigan Central, Flint & Pere Marquette, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Detroit & Bay City, Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, Great Western, Detroit & Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Great Western.

Five lines of horse railway meet at the junction of Jefferson and Woodward avenues—the Jefferson avenue line, Woodward avenue line, Michigan avenue line, Grand River Avenue line, Cass Avenue line.

The Great avenue line starts from the Michigan Central depot, and runs to within a block of the fair grounds.

The Woodward avenue line, on one of the broadest and most magnificent streets in the country, runs to within a block of the fair grounds. Fare five cents.

Ferry boats ply constantly, day and night, between Detroit and Windsor, Canada. Fare five cents.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DETROIT.

Hotels at Detroit will charge their usual rates, and accommodations at boarding houses will be furnished at reasonable rates. Hacks and omnibuses will be restricted by city ordinances to usual rates. The city railways will charge the usual fare—five cents. There will be an ample police force, and strict order will be preserved.

Entries made by letter should be addressed to the Secretary at Detroit. Entry Lists and Premium Lists will be furnished on application. In making entries, exhibitors cannot be too careful in giving Division and Class. The office of the Secretary is at 54 Larned street, Michigan Farmer rooms.

THE STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The Ninth Annual Fair of this Society will be held on the grounds, in connection with the Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, at Detroit, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of September. One ticket of admission—50 cents—will admit to all the departments of the Union Fair. C. W. Garfield is Secretary of the Pomological Society, and will cheerfully furnish information regarding his department.

The premium list is very full and complete, and is printed in good style at the office of the *Times and Exposition*, Adrian.

The main entrance to the grounds is at the junction of Cass avenue and the Holden road, and is designated by a tasteful arched gateway, with offices for the Secretary, Treasurer and other officials on either side. Just above this gateway is the entrance of the railway branch from the Michigan Southern, Grand Trunk, Detroit and Bay City, Michigan Central and Detroit & Milwaukee Railways, which crosses the grounds and terminates at the north end of

MACHINERY HALL.

Work on this building is progressing though somewhat retarded by the heavy rains. The storm of Thursday soaked the ground so thoroughly that it was found necessary to put down additional tile drains before the men could proceed with their work. The building will be a plain substantial structure, 154 feet long and 48 wide, standing parallel with Second street on the west side and 132 feet distant from it. This is considerably larger than the society has ever built for a like purpose before, but more applications for space have already been made than were made last year up to September, and the indications are that every inch of space in the hall will be occupied. The line shaft, to which all machinery in the hall must be attached, will be 150 feet in length, 27-16 inches in diameter and will make 300 revolutions per minute. Machinists intending to make an exhibit can govern themselves accordingly.

The farm implements will be furnished power from a second engine located probably to the north of Machinery Hall and not far from it. The shafting for this will be about 400 feet in length and will extend from Second street westward, so as to afford two fronts for exhibitors, one upon each side of the shaft, which could not be done had the shaft been extended along the street as was first intended.

THE MAIN BUILDING

Is located about forty rods directly west of the east main entrance, and has a T-shaped ground plan. The front is to the south, and is 304 feet long by 46 feet wide. The rear wing which is at the center of and at right angles with the front, is 238 feet long by 46 feet wide. The building has but one story with a high pitched roof. Along each side of the main building and its annex is a continuous platform slightly raised from the floor, eight feet wide, while twenty feet of space along the center of the main building and the annex is to be devoted to exhibition purposes. Thus there are given two aisles, each sixteen feet wide, through both buildings.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

The pomological department will be placed in a building of octagonal form 60 feet in diameter. It is calculated that this building shall be somewhat ornamental and appropriate in design. A tasteful cottage, 18x25 feet in size, is to be erected near the Cass avenue and Holden road entrance, which is to be used as headquarters for the Executive Committee and representatives of the press. The grand stand is to be about 25 feet deep and 300 in length, with the lower seat 7 feet from the ground and the upper seat 20 feet from the ground. Around the east, north and west sides of the grounds are nearly completed 700 stalls for horses and 300 stalls for cattle, sheep and live stock.

A GOOD IDEA.

The question is being agitated among the dealers and manufacturers of stoves of putting up a separate building or an annex to the main building for the special exhibition of stoves. This has been done at the New York and other State Fairs, and is said to have proved a great success. In such a building they could fire up their stoves, and bake, boil and stew to their heart's content, but as part of the exhibit in the main building this will, of course, be out of the question.

Michigan Teacher's Institutes—August Series 1878.

From the Lansing Republican.

The superintendent of public instruction has arranged for a series of teachers' institutes during the present month, similar to those which have been so successfully carried on at various places. Each of these institutes will continue for five days. The proposed list is as follows:

August 12—For Delta county, at Escanaba; conductor, C. F. R. Bellows.

August 12—For Jackson county, at Napoleon; conductor, J. Estabrook.

August 12—For Midland county, at Midland City; conductor, H. A. Ford.

August 19—For Genesee county, at Clio; conductor, T. W. Crissey.

August 19—For Houghton county, at Calumet; conductor, C. F. R. Bellows.

August 19—For Isabella county, at Mount Pleasant; conductor, H. A. Ford.

August 19—For Livingston county, at Howell; conductor, E. B. Fairfield.

August 19—For Van Buren county, at South Haven; conductor, D. Putnam.

August 26—For Berrien county, at Benton Harbor; conductor, D. Putnam.

August 26—For Gratiot county, at Ithaca; conductor, H. A. Ford.

August 26—For Macomb county, at Romeo; conductor, Clark Stanton.

August 26—For Mecosta, at Big Rapids; conductor, T. C. Garner.

August 26—For Oakland county, at Holly; conductor, Z. Truesdel.

August 26—For Saginaw county, at Saginaw City; conductor, J. C. Jones.

August 26—For St. Clair county, at St. Clair; conductor, J. W. Morley.

Millstones made of glass in Germany are, it is said, producing better flour than the old-fashioned burr stones. They do not get heated, and consequently do not heat the flour. The grist is said to be drier and looser, and the hull is more thoroughly separated from the kernel. These glass stones are said to be cheaper, whilst they do not wear faster than French burr stones.

Pauperism in Michigan.

From the Lansing Republican.

The seventh annual report of county superintendents of the poor for 1877, compiled in the office of the secretary of state, has just been issued in a pamphlet of 61 pages.

THE AVERAGE NUMBER

of paupers reported as being maintained in the poorhouses in 1877 was 2,018, against 1,805 in 1876, an average of .48 and .39 per cent respectively, according to the total population as shown by the census of 1874. Allowing for the yearly increase of population, the growth of pauperism has been very trifling, although we are told in frantic newspaper editorials, in speeches and partisan resolutions, that "the great mass of our workmen are paupers!" There were 346,717 males at work in 1870, according to the national census, and 57,447 females employed in various gainful occupations (outside of family life). The average ratio of persons kept through the year in our poorhouses, to the whole number at work, was but a trifle over 1 in 200! Adding the paupers maintained permanently outside of poorhouses (1,309), and the average ratio to the whole number of persons at work is only 1 in 123!

THE WHOLE NUMBER

of persons in poorhouses in Michigan during 1877 was 6,356 against 5,183 in 1876. The "tramps" found this a good State to colonize in. Of this number 4,689 were males, and 1,667 females. The total number of insane was 552, idiotic 252, blind 49, and mutes 17. Of the total number 2,874 were Americans, 1,434 Irish, 766 Germans, 322 English, 290 Canadians, 160 French, 138 Scotch, 125 negroes, 50 mulattoes, 99 Swedes and Norwegians, 14 Indians, 14 Danes, 15 Hollanders, 28 miscellaneous, and 28 unknown.

There were 91 births, 68 of which were illegitimate, and 269 deaths in all the poorhouses.

TEMPORARILY RELIEVED.

The number of persons temporarily relieved was 43,168 against 35,410 in 1876; and the permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses were 1,309.

The expenditures for temporary relief outside the poorhouses were \$327,368 against \$266,066 in 1876. Other expenditures amounted to \$135,286.

TOTAL EXPENSES—AVERAGE COST.

The total amount expended in the care and support of the poor was \$670,431 against \$602,636 in 1876. The total amount of poorhouse and poor farm expenses, exclusive of interest on capital invested, was \$203,249 against \$229,678 in 1876. The average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year was \$31.99.

POORHOUSE PROPERTY.

The total value of farms and appurtenances is estimated at \$733,272 against a valuation of \$714,049 in 1876. The total value of farm products was \$60,382; value of pauper labor, \$8,476; and value of farm products sold, \$13,670.

TABULAR INFORMATION.

Among the valuable tables in this pamphlet is one showing by state and counties the total population in 1874, the average number and the whole number of paupers maintained in the poorhouses, the number of persons temporarily relieved outside of the poorhouses, the whole number of persons who have received relief in any form during the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, and the percentage of each class to the population. The figures for the state at large are as follows: Total population in 1874, 1,334,031; average number of paupers maintained in poorhouses 2,018; per cent of average number maintained in poorhouses to total population, .15; total number in poorhouses 6,356; per cent to total number of population, .48; persons temporarily relieved, 43,168; per cent to total population, 3.24; different persons assisted, 54,001; per cent to total population, 4.06.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

The table showing the assigned causes of pauperism of the inmates of these poorhouses affords a field for interesting study. Intemperance sent 244 to eat the bread of charity; licentiousness 81; vagabondism 174, of whom 132 were tramps; age (too young or too old to work) 271; dependents, 495; defective in the senses, 468; casualties, such as broken limbs and injuries, 75; disease 847; miscellaneous, 65.

The assigned causes of indigency of families relieved outside of the poorhouse are as follows: Intemperance, 220; licentiousness, 23; vagabondism 367; age, 528; dependents, 778; defective, 144; casualties, 294; disease, 1,804; miscellaneous, 324. Of all these families relieved, there were but 220 entirely out of employment.

RELATIVE COUNTY EXPENSES.

There is a wide difference in the amounts paid by the various counties for the maintenance per week of the inmates in their poorhouses. For instance, Menominee paid as high as \$25.86, and Hillsdale only 95 cents. These are the two extremes, the new counties expending much more for pauper support than the older settled portions of the State. The cost in Ingham county was \$1.82 per week. Wayne expended \$1.37 per week, but she did a wholesale business, averaging 5334 paupers all the year round, while Ingham averaged 551.

The Heat of Nevada's Mines.

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

The miners who are retinering the consolidated Virginia shaft, can work only a few minutes at a time, and to do this, are obliged to use immense quantities of ice. They not only swallow ice water by the gallon, but also pour it over each other by bucketfuls. Without ice nothing could be done in the heated lower levels of our mines. When work was first commenced on the Comstock, ice was the last thing any one would have thought of as necessary for mining, and not a few looked on the furnishing of ice water to miners as a bit of extravagance. Many stockholders thought it was a luxury that might be withheld without much inconvenience to any one, but as the heat increased it soon became apparent that ice was a prime necessity. Without ice the drinking water would soon attain a temperature equal to that of the air—from 110° to 130°—and men cannot be expected to swallow water that is almost boiling hot.

MICHIGAN RAILROADS.

From advance sheets of the sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads the following statements and suggestions are taken. The report shows the general traffic, earnings, operating expenses, and condition of the railroad companies doing business in this State, for the year ending December 31, 1877, together with the returns of the several companies to the Commissioner's office, and tabulated statements thereof.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Thirty-nine corporations were represented in this State during the year, either as owners or operators of our railroads,—an increase of three over the previous year viz: The Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company, Lake George & Muskegon River Railroad Company, and the Toledo & South Haven Railroad Company. The Chicago & Northeastern Company built a road in 1876 from Lansing to Flint which was opened at the beginning of 1877, and was operated during the year by the Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, it being a connecting link between the two portions of that road.

The Lake George & Muskegon River Railroad Company has built and is operating a road in Clare County, from Lake George, in section 8, town 18 north of range 5 west, to the Muskegon River, in section 21, north of range 6 west. The traffic of this road is wholly confined to the transport of pine logs from the forests about Lake George to the Muskegon River, down which they are floated to the mills, where they are cut into lumber. This venture in special railroading is proving eminently successful.

The Toledo & South Haven Railroad Company, built and put in operation during 1877 a narrow-gauge road—three feet—from Paw Paw to Lawrence, in Van Buren County, a distance of nine miles. It is operated in connection with the Paw Paw Railroad, whose gauge was reduced.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The paid up capital invested in our roads amounts to \$145,527,661 75, or \$28,271 11 per mile. This is an increase over the previous year of \$2,494,428 32 in the aggregate, or one and seventy-five hundredths per cent. This large increase is more than accounted for by the change made in the reorganization of what is now the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company, by which their debt account was largely diminished and their capital account largely enlarged by the addition of \$2,648,397 thereto.

Of the above total, \$118,703,438 30 is common, and \$26,824,223 56 is preferred stock.

DEBT.

The funded debt accounts shows a total of \$149,972,124 03, a decrease of \$621,996 61 from the previous year, while the unfunded debt has been increased by \$8,347,269 50, and amounted at the close of the year to \$17,299,697 62, an addition of nearly 24 per cent to this account. The total debt amounted to \$167,271,421 65, an aggregate increase of \$2,725,302 89, or one and sixty-five hundredths per cent for the year. The average debt per mile of road is \$32,610 13.

STOCK AND DEBT.

Aggregates the sum of \$312,799,083 41, or \$60,981 24 per mile of road. The increase of these combined accounts, during the year, was \$6,219,731 21, or two and two hundredths per cent.

GROSS EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the several roads having all or any portion of their lines in this State aggregate the sum of \$39,645,930 06, a decrease as compared with the previous year of \$387,289 82, or two and seven hundredths per cent.

PASSENGER EARNINGS.

Were twenty-six and eighteen hundredths per cent, and the freight earnings sixty-eight and eighty-four hundredths per cent of the whole.

The receipts in addition to earnings amounted to \$206,971 34, a sum less than for the previous year by \$34,818 61, or thirteen and fifty-seven hundredths per cent. These receipts added to the gross earnings, give as the

TOTAL RECEIPTS

For the year, \$29,752,901 40, a falling off from the previous year of \$872,108 43, or two and twelve hundredths per cent.

But even these reduced receipts compare very favorably with the

OPERATING EXPENSES,

Which amounted for the year to \$25,601,853 04, a sum less than that for the previous year by \$1,083,250 21, or four and six hundredths per cent. The average expense per mile of road operated, was \$4,421 72.

INTEREST AND RENTAL.

The interest and rental liability of our roads for the year amounted to \$12,351,908 64, a decrease from the previous year of \$479,245 95, or three and eleven hundredths per cent. Of this total liability \$9,669,104 43 was discharged, and \$2,682,804 21 remaining a charge against the defaulting companies.

Eight roads report no part of their interest paid, an aggregate of entire default of \$962,107 50; a sum larger by \$99,253 than appeared under the same head for the previous year.

Nine roads were able to pay a portion of their interest—the amounts unpaid aggregating a total of \$1,674,736 71; a partial default less by \$602,588 64 than for the previous year.

NET INCOME.

The result of the year's business shows a total income from all sources of \$37,752,901 40, and a total expenditure for operation and interest of \$37,053,761 68, which leaves as the net income for the year \$1,799,139 72, a gain of \$690,427 73, or more than 62 per cent over the previous year. This net income is equal to \$350 73 per mile of road owned, and \$386 20 per mile of road operated.

DIVIDENDS.

Four companies paid dividends as a result of the year's business as follows: Chicago & Northeastern, one of 3 1/2 per cent, on preferred stock amounting to \$753,379 47; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, one of 10 per cent, on guaranteed stock amounting to..... 63,850 00; And one of 2 per cent on common stock, amounting to..... 369,330 00; Michigan Air Line Railway, one of 1-23 per cent on common stock, amounting to..... 3,849 73

Mineral Range, one of 5 per cent in stock, amounting to.....	11,640 00
Total.....	\$1,811,549 20

MILEAGE AND CONSTRUCTION.

The thirty-nine corporations doing business in this State own a total of 5,129.43 miles of road and operate 5,873.96 miles. There were in our State at the end of the year 3,465.2 miles of road completed and operated; a gain during the year of 44.53 miles.

There are 2,384.41 miles of our roads laid with steel rails, an increase over the previous year of 564.3.

HIGHWAY CROSSINGS.

There are in this State 3,670 highway crossing railroads at grade. From this we find that a train of cars, in passing over our roads, crosses a public highway at a grade with the track, every ninety-five hundredths of a mile it travels. It reflects great credit, both on the managers of our roads, and on the engineers as well, that in passing these points of danger, which occurs at such short intervals, that only five persons were killed, and five injured at these points during the year.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Our several railroad corporations gave employment in the various branches of service, during the year, to 28,489 persons, of whom 13,305 were employed in our own State.

PASSENGERS CARRIED.

The total number of passengers carried on our roads during the year was 9,944,848, a number less than that for the previous year by 593,870, or five and sixty-three hundredths per cent. The total passenger mileage, or passengers carried one mile, was 404,868,076, a falling off from the passenger business of the previous year of 68,138,564, or fourteen and four-tenths per cent.

This large decrease in passenger traffic was due not only to the falling off in the number of individuals who were carried, but to the fact that they traveled a less average distance, which was 40.71 miles for 1877, against 48.88 miles for 1876. The average rate of fare per mile per passenger was two and fifty-four hundredths cents, an increase over the rate of the previous year of one mill and six-tenths.

The large falling off in the passenger business, noted above, was equal to a loss of \$1,730,729.52 if it had been done at the rate current for the year; or, if done at the rate current for the year previous, the loss would be \$1,621,797.82.

The average passenger train load during the year was 45.7 persons, or not quite one passenger car full.

FREIGHT CARRIED.

The aggregate number of tons of freight carried on our roads was 16,489,211, a falling off from the total reported for 1876 by thirty-four roads, of 14,490 tons. Hence the real decrease is more than this amount. But the extent of the decrease in freight traffic is apparent from the mileage, the tons of freight carried one mile being but 2,292,655,424, against 2,323,961,690 for the previous year, a falling off of 31,306,236 tons; and as but thirty-four roads reported this item for 1876, the loss was considerably greater than this.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.

Our record of accidents shows a total of 209 for the year, of which 61 resulted fatally and 148 in injuries more or less severe. None of those killed were passengers. Of employees 25 were killed, as were 36 unconnected with the roads in any capacity. Of the injured, 28 were passengers, 100 employees and 20 others.

REDUCTION OF STOCK.

Mr. Williams recommends to debt-burdened corporations to reduce their amount of stock to correspond with the decrease in values, so that they may be put on a paying basis.

Jail Statistics for 1877.

Condensed from the Lansing Republican.

The jail statistics for 1877, as compiled in the office of the Secretary of State and recently issued, contains many important and interesting statements in relation to the number of petty crimes committed in the several counties of Michigan, the cost of maintaining jails and prisoners, and the influence of education in the mitigation of crime.

The total number of prisoners in the jails at the beginning of 1877 was 270, against 244 in 1876. The number received during the year was 6,751, or 289 less than in 1876. The number of males received during the year was 6,233, of which number 347 were under 18 years of age.

The number of males charged with high crimes was 1,696, against 1,619 in 1876. The number of females charged with high crimes was 115, against 63 in 1876. Of the total number charged with high crimes 67 were under 18 years of age. In 1876 there 87 juveniles. The number of males charged with minor offenses 4,234, being 465 less than in 1876. The number of females charged with minor offenses was 370, being 88 less than in 1876. Of the total number charged with minor offenses, 269 were under 18 years of age, being 54 less than in 1876.

The number of witnesses confined in the jails during 1877 was 30, and the number of debtors 70. Of the total number confined in the jails in 1877, 380 were sent to the State Prison, 684 to the Detroit House of Correction, and 77 to the State Reform School. There were 32 prisoners escaped and 350 remained in the jails at the close of the year.

Of the total prisoners confined, 456, or 8 per cent, could not read, and 675, or 10 per cent, were unable to write. The total cost of maintaining the jails was \$82,290 68; and the total expense of arresting and detaining prisoners was \$102,406 13. In 1876 the cost of maintaining the jails was \$71,542 35, and the cost of arresting and detaining prisoners was \$104,947 25. The expense, therefore, of maintaining prisoners in 1877 was about 11 per cent greater than in 1876, although the number was reduced; but the expense of arresting and detaining prisoners was about 2 1/2 per cent less in 1877 than in 1876.

"What fine dark hair you have got, Miss M—!" My wife, who is much younger than you, has her hair quite gray." "Indeed," rejoined Miss M—, "if I had been your wife, my hair no doubt had been gray too."

Rioting in Washington.

Special despatch to the New York World.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The refusal of a mob of laboring men yesterday to allow laborers to work for less than \$1.50 per day developed into a riot of considerable proportions to-day. As stated in yesterday's despatches, the trouble originated at the corner of Fourteenth and B. streets, southwest, where the new building for the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is to be erected. The contractors for digging the foundations first offered 75 cents a day wages, but hearing rumors of trouble increased the sum to \$1 per day. Nine men who began work at that price yesterday afternoon were driven from the ground by the mob. Notices were posted on adjacent fences as follows: "No man allowed to work on these works unless receiving the amount of \$1.50. Hereafter if any man is found working for less he shall be stoned or shot to death." This is ordered by the Secret Committee, numbering from 10,000 to 15,000 "strong."

SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

State.

Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNNEY, JR.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. BRYANT.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELIUS A. GOWER.
Member of the State Board of Education—GEO. F. EDWARDS.

Congressional.

Second District—EDWIN WILLITS.

THE most serious difficulty that newly-elected members of Congress have to deal with is extreme ignorance of the innumerable rules and forms which govern proceedings in the House of Representatives. Much time must necessarily be spent in learning the ropes, and even then it is a difficult matter for a new member to command attention in the crowded, busy House. Again, the familiarity with the objects of legislation which comes as the result of a year or more of public life, fits the reflected Congressman to do almost, if not quite, double the work of his first term. While at Washington last Winter, Mr. Willits made himself perfectly familiar with the methods of Congressional business; by the disclosure of Southern duplicity he both checked the assaults on the national treasury and secured for himself an honorable hearing in the House. By reflecting Mr. Willits, the Republicans of this district will both return the man who can be of most service to the district, and will at the same time bestow laurels where they are richly deserved.

OUR readers will find on the inside pages, under the title of "The Public Faith," a full and clear discussion of the present financial troubles, together with a suggested remedy. The article looks at matters in the light of common sense, and the views are not mere opinions, but they are deliberate convictions obtained by a study of the many financial disasters which have overtaken this and other nations. In the adjoining columns will be found the manly, earnest speech of Congressman Willits before the convention. The practical remedy (the part of the remedy with which the readers of this paper have to do) is to send to Congress just such plain-spoken, uncompromising hard money men as Mr. Willits.

THE renomination of Mr. Conger is a duty the Republicans of the Seventh District owe to the country. Mr. Conger is widely and well known all over the country. Mr. Garfield may be an able man, Mr. Hale may know more about the individual weaknesses of his colleagues, but there is not a man in the House who by searching questions and ready wit can demolish the opposite side so well as can Mr. Conger. Ben Butler was sent to Congress to keep the Confederate brigadiers in check, but Mr. Conger has left him no work to do.

THE whole greenback movement rests on the assumption that value can be created by legerdemain. There is no difference between the government and the individual. The same rules of business apply to both. For a time the government can live on its notes just as an individual can, but when year after year promises to pay take the place of money, the value of the notes becomes less and less with the amount issued. If any farmer wishes to exchange crops that represent so much labor, for paper which depends for its value on the fickle nod of a body of Congressmen, and which may lose a large part of that value before the farmer can get it out of his hands,—if such paper is preferred to money which represents an amount of labor on the part of the miner equivalent to the farmer's own labor,—in that case the farmer has himself to thank if he wakes up some fine morning and finds himself woefully cheated.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention for this district, C. S. Gregory introduced the following resolutions, which had been passed by the Third Representative Convention of Washtenaw county:

Resolved, That the Democracy of this Congressional District are unalterably opposed to those pet institutions of the Republican party, the national banks, whose bills are neither a legal tender for debts, between man and man, or redeemable in coin.

Resolved, In the language of Thomas Jefferson, that national bank circulation ought to be suppressed and restored to the National Government, where it belongs, and Treasury notes issued in their stead, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the holder.

It is always a good plan to bring in a good name, and so the Democrats have selected that of Thomas Jefferson. While Hamilton, by means of a national bank, was creating a credit for this country, his rival could not sufficiently revile the "pet institution" of the Federalists; but when the reins of office passed into Mr. Jefferson's hands, his Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin, was only too glad to walk in Hamilton's footsteps, and Jefferson, by his public acts, repeatedly acknowledged the legality of the bank.

In Madison's day, however, the bank was refused a renewal of its charter, mainly on political grounds, and the "national bank circulation was restored to the National Government, where it belongs, and Treasury notes issued in their stead." Then came the embargo and the war of 1812. In 1814 the treasury notes were dishonored, national paper was worth sixty-five cents on a dollar, and national credit there was none. A new bank was the only way out of the

difficulty, and Madison, Clay, and Calhoun, and all the other Democratic leaders who had waged a party war on the old bank, were now united in chartering the new institution.

THE present system of National Banks, called into operation by the exigencies of a war which reduced the credit of our government to a minimum, has greatly facilitated the payment of our just debts, and has given to the West what she never before had—a currency that would circulate at par all over the Union. National Bank notes are fast becoming convertible in coin, and they have always been readily convertible into legal tenders. With the expiration of the present charters, provision may be made whereby the rate of bank profit can be scaled down to a level with the rate of profit in other business, and when this is done we will have the best banking system this country has ever seen. It is easy enough to cry "pet institutions" and "monopolies," but it has not ceased to be best to "speak well of the bridge that has carried you over."

A REMINISCENCE OF DARKER DAYS.

The city of Muskegon was lately the scene of a celebration which cannot fail to carry the minds of our older readers back to the early days of abolitionism, now forty years in the past. The State which, in '56, gave Fremont, a strong champion of that cause, the majority of 10,000, could not fail to honor by large numbers such an event as that of August 1st, when the monument to Capt. Jonathan Walker, "the man with the branded hand," was unveiled. Captain Walker was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1819, and from early years followed the sea. The year 1835 saw him in Mexico, whither he went to assist Benjamin Lundy, who was then making great efforts to colonize there the fugitive slaves who had succeeded, or should succeed, in escaping. Being unsuccessful, Walker again turned to his former avocation, and while in pursuance of this passed through the greatest experience of his life.

In 1844, while at Pensacola, Florida, several fugitive slaves sought his help and begged him to convey them in his vessel to the British West Indies. Moved by their entreaties, he yielded, although fully realizing the risk he ran. An American vessel captured his ship and took him back to Florida, where for a year he was kept in solitary confinement and irons. Brought to trial, and convicted of assisting fugitive slaves to escape, he was branded with the letters S. S. (slave stealer) on his right hand, with red-hot irons. On being liberated, he lectured against slavery for some years, and in 1863 came to Michigan, where he lived until his death, last April.

The monument to his honor was, as an inscription denotes, a gift of the Rev. Photius Fisk, a Boston philanthropist, and a chaplain in the U. S. Navy,—a devoted friend of the abolition cause.

The story of such a life,—simple, straightforward, intense,—illustrates yet more fully the element of self-sacrifice in the cause of humanity and duty which links our plain Cape Cod sea captain with such men as Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, and Lincoln, in a grand fellowship and brotherhood for the oppressed. Such penalties as Capt. Walker endured are of the past, buried forever, though the end of wrong is not yet, and there is still good work to be done in every man's apprenticeship to his state's and his country's needs. John G. Whittier, the poet of the cause, struck a chord which will echo long, when he wrote, in honor of the man and the deed:

"Then lift that manly right hand,
Bold ploughman of the wave;
It's branded palm shall prophesy
Salvation to the slave.
Hold up its fire-wrought language,
That whose reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him,
His sinews changed to steel."

ALL SORTS.

Since April, Michigan Congregational churches have paid off their debts as follows: Morenci, \$500; Ovid, \$1,500; Romeo, \$5,000; East Saginaw, \$1,300.

The Maine people had a temperance excursion so large that it took five steamers to convey the people. Ex-Gov. Perham and Hon. Neal Dow were among the speakers.

Oberlin College is trying to raise a permanent endowment fund of \$100,000. The Rev. Wolcott B. Williams is endeavoring to raise enough money to establish a Michigan professorship.

Two cases of genuine leprosy are reported on Blackwell's Island, N. Y. One of the subjects is a native of Cuba, and the other was born in New York. Their recovery is not expected.

The failure of the Boston Belting Co., involving as it does great losses on the part of the founder of Wellesley College, in no way interferes with the affairs of the college. With wise forethought, Mr. Durant, at the time Wellesley was founded, conveyed the entire foundation to the board of trustees. Thus Wellesley escapes the fate that has overtaken so many American colleges that have been based solely on the personal fortunes of an active business man.

The Washington correspondent of the *Congressionalist* writes: "It is generally thought here that next winter's session will be the last session of the ablest and the most unscrupulous member of either House. Gen. Butler has at last gone too far to receive a Republican nomination; the Democrats of his district will not accept him, however willing Barkis may be; and the National party is not sufficiently large to send a member from Massachusetts. Gen. Butler's strength for the future will therefore be to sit still."

Ex-Congressman George Willard and W. S. George, editor of the *Lansing Republican*, will hold joint discussions on the financial question, at Battle Creek, Aug. 13, and at Lansing, Aug. 16. The points to be discussed are: 1, "The rightfulness and expediency of the resumption act," Mr. George taking the affirmative and Mr. Willard the negative; 2, "The exclusive issue of paper money by the government," Mr. Willard taking the affirmative and Mr. George the negative. Hard money could not find a doughtier knight than Mr. George, nor could Mr. George find an opponent more worthy of his steel.

The New Hampshire Legislature has taken steps to drive all tramps out of the Granite State. Any persons (except males under 17, females, and blind people) caught going about begging are to be put at hard labor in the State's prison for not more than fifteen months. This penalty is increased to two years in case of any one who enters a dwelling-house, kindles a fire out-of-doors without consent of the owner of the land, carries dangerous weapons, or threatens personal injury; and to five years where actual injury is inflicted upon person or property. Any act of beggary by a non-resident of the State makes the person committing the same a tramp. Any person, on view of any offense under this act, is empowered to arrest and take the offender before a justice, and, should conviction ensue, is entitled to \$10 from the county treasury for the service. Undoubtedly the law is a severe one, but the experience of farmers in this vicinity proves that no less harsh measures are necessary to prevent idle though able-bodied men from living at the expense of others.

THE democracy in the 2d congressional district have nominated Rev. Ira B. Card of Hillsdale for congress. On the first ballot he received 23 votes to 17 for Willard Stearns. The latter is a firm soft-money man while Card is a yielding hard-money man. Either is ready to send the material interests of Michigan to the devil, if the confederate brigadiers issue orders to that effect. Mr. Card is an old war-horse of the party, but anti-war during the rebellion. Years ago he was an active Methodist minister. We hope that joint discussions will take place between him and Mr. Willits, whose opening speech for the campaign is grandly fearless, eloquent, and statesman-like. Another old Bourbon has been resurrected by the irredeemable party, which, you know, hates office-seekers and played out politicians. In Hillsdale county they have nominated for state senator John P. Cook, the man who shook up his brains so badly over the affairs of the state treasury, when filling out a three weeks' term in the legislature of 1874. Mr. Cook used to be chief lobbyist and freepass distributor in the interest of the Michigan Southern Railroad 30 years ago, and is now perfectly ripe to become an irredeemable.—*Lansing Republican*.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—For nearly a quarter of a century the chemical preparation known as Peruvian syrup has been steadily growing in public favor as a means of imparting vigor to the human system by vitalizing and enriching the blood. At the present time it is one of the most popular and valuable of the established proprietary medicines in the world, and not a few of the best druggists confidently advise their families and friends to use it for the large class of complaints which it relieves. The value of iron as a medical agent has long been known to physicians, but it has never before been presented in a form so agreeable as in this preparation. This syrup prepares the system for the debilitating effects of the hot months, and has proved an antidote to many chronic maladies.—*Boston Post*. Sold by all druggists.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Samlle bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. 735-ast.

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749

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Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal.

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I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs.
Oat Meal, " " " " 2lbs.
Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, containing 2 1/2 lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

727

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A beautiful assortment just received from New York at Samson's, from ten cents a box up to fifty cents.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

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Just received at Samson's, both White and Buff, at only 40c a box of 250.

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Keeps the Purest and Freshest DRUGS, and always has some one who knows what they are. Prescriptions accurately put up and nothing substituted.

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Splendid Bread

Only 4 cents a loaf.

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OF ALL KINDS.

Would call especial attention to my

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FLOUR AND FEED,

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It will pay the whole city to try my

BREAD,

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740

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FRANKLIN HOUSE, DETROIT.

The best hotel in the city for Merchants and Business Men, is now fitted up in good style, and the new proprietor is giving the best accommodations at the lowest prices of any hotel in the city. Old friends and patrons of the House are requested to call and judge for themselves.

A. MONTGOMERY, Prop'r, cor. Bates and Larned Sts., Detroit, Mich.

749w5

SPEEDILY CURED!

All forms of Private or Nervous Diseases are Speedily Cured (no matter how failed). Without the use of Mercury or Hindrance from Business at the old established Western Medical Institute, No. 84 Woodward Avenue, corner of Larned Street, Detroit, Mich. No Cure No Pay. Send stamps for circular. All communications confidential. 751-754

WIRE WORK! WIREWORK!

Wire for Office and Counter Railing, Wire Signs and Banners, Crimped Wire Window Guards, Wire work of every description at CHARLEMAGNE CLARK'S Wire Works, 230 Congress St., Detroit, Michigan. Send for prices. 744-756

GEOM. SAVAGE & CO. Newspaper Advertising Agents, 20 Congress Street West, DETROIT, MICH., are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their Advertisers' MANUAL of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.

ATTEND GOLDSMITH'S (Bryant & Stratton) BUSINESS UNIVERSITY DETROIT, MICH.

Its course of instruction, facilities, management and corps of teachers, are unsurpassed by any similar institution on the continent. Its large patronage and popularity is positive proof of its superiority. College paper sent free. 752-755

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, MONROE, MICH.

The Course of Instruction includes every useful and ornamental branch.

BOARD & TUITION, PER YEAR, \$120.

For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

751-754 KEOKUK GREAT

Mercantile

COLLEGE, Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi. Book-keepers, Penmen, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers, thoroughly fitted. Apply to editor of this paper for full membership at discount. Write for circulars to PROF. MILLER, Keokuk, Iowa. 750w5

OLIVET COLLEGE.

OLIVET, MICH. For both Sexes.

Classical, Scientific, Literary and Normal Courses. First-class advantage. Expenses low.

THE MICHIGAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Furnishes excellent instruction in every department of Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Fall Term begins Sept. 12, 1878. For information, address the President or Secretary. 749w4

NEW UNDERTAKING HOUSE,

T. H. ROBERTS & CO.,

197 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Funerals furnished with every requisite, and managed in a style to suit the most fastidious. Large stocks of Coffins and Caskets to select from. Our prices for furnishing and attendance within the reach of all. 749w4

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

School year commences THURSDAY, SEPT. 19. Students prepared for the University, West Point, Annapolis, or for business.

For Catalogue, address

MAJOR J. SUMNER ROGERS,

SUPERINTENDENT, Oakland Co. ORCHARD LAKE MICH. 749w5

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO.,

126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.

We report to subscribers the standing of all business men. Address communications to

J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH. 745-m6

DR. A. J. ROE & CO.,

335 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Cures Piles without Knife, Cautery, Ligation or Detention from Business. No cure, no pay. Consultation free. Best of References given. 749w5

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.

Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. L. MARSH, Quincy, Michigan. 729-752

TO THOSE BUILDING.

We will make and sell the best BASH DOORS and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We warrant Sash safe home with French or American Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We also wholesale and retail French and American Glass, all sizes, at factory prices, also best patterns of Colored Figured Glass for front doors, side lights, etc. Send your orders. Send for prices.

E. P. EARLE, 44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. 753-755

PATENTS

LAW AND PATENTS.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Hartman to send their Printing to this office.

FOR BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, LETTER HEADS, ETC. NICELY BLOCKED WITH PATENT COVER FOR BLOTTER PURPOSES, AND AT ASTONISHING LOW RATES, APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Thou hast two ears, and but one mouth,
Remember it, I pray;
For much there is that those must hear,
And little say.

Thou hast two eyes, and but one mouth,
Ponder the reason well;
Full many things art thou to see,
And few things tell.

Thou hast two hands, and but one mouth,
Nature has rightly done—
For she has given two for work,
For eating, one.

—From the German of Rückert.

THE LADIES' LITERARY CLUB.—Not to be out done by the gentlemen of the Review Club, the ladies of this city have organized a Ladies Literary Club. The meetings of the club are held on the first, third and fifth (when there is a fifth) Tuesdays of each month at half after three o'clock in afternoon. The club occupies the rooms of the Ladies Library Association, and although the organization dates back scarcely two months, about forty members are present to enjoy the three essays which form the main part of the exercises of each meeting. Like many other like organizations of the same kind in the State, the club is taking up countries, Africa being the land now under discussion. Already papers have been presented on Egypt, the Pyramids, and the wonders of Egypt; and other topics of equal interest are preparing. The organization of the club is rather informal, the officers selected thus far are: President, Mrs. Daniel Putnam; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Watling.

THE SMITH INQUEST.—The inquest held on the body of Henry Smith resulted in a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot by his own hand." The inquest was held on Thursday, August 1, before Justice Watson Barr, and the jurors were F. C. Crittenden, S. H. Rogers, Benj. Inman, H. H. Webb, L. Stark, and Wm. Basom. From the testimony of Dr. Webb and Porter Hinckley it appears that Smith was sane on all points but one,—assassination. He was afraid that some person whom he had seen coming through F. C. Crittenden's fields would kill him. Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of July 31, C. S. Sprague and Blair Hinckley, who were summoned by Mrs. Smith, found Smith lying dead on the floor of his room. Smith had a wound in his forehead, and as he was taken up a five-shooter revolver dropped from his left hand. Three barrels were still charged. There was also a gunshot wound below the middle of the breast bone. Smith had walked the house during the whole of the previous night, and it is probable that mental derangement caused him to take his own life.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Ypsilanti lodge is just entering upon a new quarter. It now has a membership (in good standing) of over fifty; and there is a handsome balance in the treasury. Several reformed men are found among its most active workers. A new and beautiful altar has just been placed in the hall, and other improvements, calculated to please the eye, are constantly being made. Last Monday evening the following officers were duly installed by District Deputy M. T. Woodruff: W. C. Templar, Caleb S. Pitkin; W. Vice-Templar, Miss Etta Schaffer; W. Sec'y, A. B. Hawkins; W. A. Sec'y, Mrs. Wm. King; W. F. Sec'y, J. C. B. Forsyth; W. Treasurer, Miss Ida Jackson; W. Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Boyden; W. Marshal, G. W. Lucking; W. D. Marshal, Mrs. Chas. Comstock; R. H. Supporter, Mrs. C. S. Pitkin; L. H. Supporter, Miss Louise Rowley; W. I. Guard, Miss Edith Begole; W. O. Guard, P. S. Morrison. After installation, the lodge was addressed by Rev. J. S. Boyden, who gave a most interesting, but necessarily brief, sketch of the origin, growth, principles, and general history of the order, now the largest temperance organization in the world, having a foothold wherever civilization has pushed its way.

READINGS.—It was our good fortune, a few days since, to be invited to a charming informal entertainment, of readings and recitations at the residence of Wm. Parker. The programme was furnished by the Misses Wise, Wartz, Parker and Curtis, assisted with music by some of their friends. These young ladies have been for a very short time under the supervision of Miss Sara S. Rice of Baltimore, who so recently gave us a delightful entertainment in the Methodist church. She fully proved there, by the tone of her selections and her rendering of them, the breadth and fine cultivation of her elocutionary powers, while her pupils have now shown us her rare capabilities as a teacher not only in training the voice itself, but in inspiring that personal enthusiasm which is necessary to work out success in anything. From their varied programme, we remember with particular pleasure, "McLaine's child," also "Curfew must not ring to night," by Allie Wise; "The price of Peace," an incident of the rebellion, by Carrie Parker; "The Polish Boy," by Mamie Curtis; "Mona's Waters," by Mattie Wartz. These were pleasantly interspersed by humorous character sketches and music. The young ladies not only reflect great credit on their teacher, but show what can be done, even in so short a course of study, by earnest application.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Changes in the Methods of Instruction.

A Full Description of the New Building.

The Normal student returning about the last of September will be struck with wonder at the transformation which has been taking place rapidly all Summer. No more will he have cause to complain of crowded quarters, ill ventilated and ill heated rooms. A new building, perfect in all its appointments, will await his coming, and a new plan of study will lend its aid to prepare him in the most thorough manner for his chosen work in life. Before speaking of present matters, a few words in regard to the history of the school are not out of place.

NORMAL BEGINNINGS.

The Normal School was established by the Legislature in 1849, when twenty-five sections of "Salt Spring Land" were set aside for the support of the school. As Ypsilanti offered the largest sum toward its construction, the school was located here. With an interest which has ever since continued as it began, the citizens subscribed \$13,500 toward the erection of the first building. The school was opened for pupils in October, 1852, and the first class, composed of Hon. J. M. B. Sill, Alzina Morton, and Helen C. Norris, graduated in 1854. At the dedication of the school, addresses were made by Rev. J. D. Pierce, and Hon. Chauncey Joslin, a member of the first board of control. Professor Welch was the first principal. On the night of October 28, 1859, the first building, together with nearly the whole of the furniture, library, etc., was burned. The insurers, represented by Mr. Benjamin Follett, preferred to rebuild rather than pay the insurance, and the pupils were soon recalled from temporary quarters, provided by the citizens, to occupy the then commodious building which has just been enlarged.

CHANGES IN INSTRUCTION.

The occupation of the new building will be signalized by radical changes in the courses and kinds of instruction. Hereafter the Normal School will consist of two entirely distinct departments,—the Normal proper, and the School of Observation and Practice. As will be seen from the description of the new building, each instructor has two rooms, one in which to lecture to Normal students on the methods of instruction, and another in which to superintend the instruction given, under his direction, by those students, in the School of Observation and Practice. Graduates from approved high schools are admitted on diploma to the Normal, and persons presenting certificates of progress are admitted to corresponding grades in the School of Observation and Practice. The professional courses of the Normal proper are three in number,—the common school course, the advanced English professional course, and the professional course in languages. To enter the first of these courses, one must come prepared with a good common school education, and the course embraces the elementary principles of education, school organization, school laws, history of education, practice teaching, etc. Entrance to the second course requires a full high school education, and the course itself, besides the studies of the former course, embraces advanced professional work, together with such studies as history, literature, geology, and trigonometry. The language course includes training in Latin and Greek, or French and German. It has been provided that any student of the Normal proper, who is deficient in any study, may make up that deficiency in the School of Observation and Practice, and also that students may, with the consent of the faculty, take a given number of special courses.

The courses of study have been thus arranged by a committee consisting of Professors J. M. B. Sill and D. Putnam, and Superintendent Tarbell. Under the new order of things the Normal will be better able than it ever has been to meet the heavy demands for teachers,—demands which heretofore the school has been unable to supply.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The new building has been erected as a front to the old one. It has a frontage of 100 feet, is of brick painted to accord with the stucco of the old building, and is three stories in height. The window trimmings are of the best Stony Point sand stone, and the roof is ornamented around the deck with handsome iron crestings. When the proposals came in it was found that, notwithstanding the cheapness of materials and labor at the present time, it would be impossible to retain the tower and still keep within the appropriation of \$30,000. Accordingly, some of Ypsilanti's most enterprising citizens took the matter in hand and raised enough money to build the tower to a level with the roof. Up to date \$2,060.80 has been paid in and there still remains to be paid \$45. Three thousand dollars are needed to carry the tower up to its full height and to mount, under a revolving dome, the powerful telescope which is also a gift of our citizens. In the course of a year or two the grounds are to be laid out by a landscape gardener, and this done the Normal will be more than ever an ornament to the city. The brick building in the south east corner of the yard will continue to be used for classes up to and including the grammar school. So much for externals.

THE BASEMENT.

That small part of the school which is situated partially underground, contains by no means unpleasant rooms. On the right of the entrance is a charming little room de-

signed as a geological museum in which to display the small collection now ready and to store the larger collection of still unclassified minerals. Should the demand for room be great, however, it will be used for regular school work. The south-east room is to be used by Professor McLouth as a laboratory. The desks, furnishing working facilities for forty pupils, are fitted with set bowls, which are supplied with water from tanks in the first story. Connected with the laboratory is a small workshop and an equally small recitation room. A brick arch separates the finished from the unfinished parts of the basement, and passing through this arch one enters the boiler room. The boiler will heat all the new building and about one-third of the old, leaving two-thirds of the old building to be heated by the old furnaces. It is expected that the Legislature will appropriate enough money this Winter to put in a second boiler. The heating apparatus of the Normal combines both the direct method of heating by steam pipes in the room and the indirect method of radiation. Steam from the basement boiler enters iron radiating boxes, which boxes are enclosed in still other boxes having access to the pure out-of-doors air. Also, the heat from the radiating boxes creates a draft which carries off the impure air. In this way each room is provided with the best ventilation possible. A small steam pump draws the water to supply the boiler from two 823 barrel cisterns.

THE FIRST FLOOR.

Ascending the broad steps that lead up to the main entrance, and entering the heavy oak doors, one finds one's self in a broad corridor running back into the building until it is met by a second corridor running at right angles with the first. Four stair cases give the freest access to the upper floors, and prevent any danger from being blocked in the building by fire. The square room on the right of the entrance is to be used as a reception room, and directly opposite is the Principal's office. It is on the north-east corner that the tower joins the main building, and by connecting, with a broad arch, the tower rooms to the adjoining ones, the architect has constructed three of the pleasantest suites of rooms imaginable. The windows command a view of the entire city and miles of country round about. Opening from the Principal's office is his large recitation room, as perfect as can be built, and still back of this is Professor Vroman's room. The second room on the left is Professor McLouth's chemical lecture-room. The high platform is continued to make the floor of the next room, whence the philosophical apparatus can be wheeled in for experiments. In the old building, now remodeled so as to be as desirable as the new, the two south rooms are to be occupied by Miss Cutcheon and the two north rooms by Professor Putnam.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

The first three rooms on the right are to be occupied by Miss Hoppin. Closets and shelves have been provided to hold the botanical collection which Miss H. has spent so much time in collecting. The rooms on the right have been fitted up as a library and reading rooms, and here are stored the 1600 well selected volumes which now comprise the Normal library. A railing divides the room in halves, and at the right of the counter for the delivery of books is the subject and author card catalogue patterned after the Harvard College catalogue and introduced here by Mr. Edgar Rexford. Back of the library is Professor Lodeman's modern languages room. In the old building, again, the south rooms are to be occupied by Professor Bellows, and the north ones by the new teacher (not yet appointed) of drawing, penmanship, and geography.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

The third floor contains the chapel and music rooms. The chapel is to be seated with 200 double desks and 400 folding seats, manufactured by Sherwood & Co., Chicago. Besides the 800 sittings thus provided for, there is room for from 200 to 300 additional sittings in the broad aisles which traverse the room. The ceiling of the chapel is supported by heavy polished wood trusses, which add greatly to the furnishing. Three exits enable the large room to be emptied in a very short time. The chapel is so constructed as to be seemingly of good acoustic properties, which probability we trust may be fulfilled for the sake of the youthful orators who will find themselves upon the stage from year to year. The stage, which has a depth of seventeen feet, is connected by double doors with the music room, so that the pianos can be readily moved from one to the other.

From the start, the Normal School has been a thorough success, and with the present enlarged facilities, it should, and we doubt not it will, do better work than ever before.

—In another column will be found the advertisement of Goldsmith's Business University of Detroit. This institution is the largest and by all odds the most prosperous Business College in the west; in fact it recognizes no competition in Michigan. Each department is under the direction of the best talent that can be secured. Young men who contemplate a course of study should write for college paper at once.

—Time flies and so diseases of the skin when that incomparable purifier of the outside and beautifier of the complexion, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, is used to disperse them. Pimples, blotches, sores and bruises, and the like are invariably removed by it. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 721-722

MARRIED.

THORNE-HOYD. At the M. E. Church, Flat Rock, Mich., July 23d, 1878, by Rev. A. W. Wilson, WILLIAM THORNE and CHARITY LORENA HOYD, both of Ypsilanti, Mich.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

Ypsilanti, Aug. 9, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl, 75c@1.00.
APPLES—Dried, 40c.
BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.
BEANS—60c@1.10.
BUTTER—10.
CORN—38c@40 per bush.
CHICKENS—Dressed, 5c@7. Live, 4.
DRESSED HOGS—\$3.75@4.00.
EGGS—8c@9.
HAY—\$8.00@10.00 per ton
HIDES—5c.
HONEY—In cap, 20.
HAMS—9@10.
LARD—The market stands at 8c@9.
ONIONS—90 per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 25c@28.
PORK—In bbl, \$11.00@11.50.
PORTWINE—50.
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75.
TURKEYS—Live, 7c@8.
WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.
" No. 1—90c@1.00.
" RED—\$1.00.
BUCK WHEAT—50.
WOOL—25c@30.

The only changes from last week are found in apples and pork. Apples have declined to 75 cts. @ \$1.00, and pork has advanced to \$11.00@11.50.

Wheat and oats are coming in fast. Two cars of wheat and one of oats are shipped from here daily.

Wool is almost all in. During the season the price ranged from 28 to 31 cts. per pound. Most of the wool was shipped to Boston.

Apples and rye are coming in abundantly. Apples go to Detroit, and rye goes to Canada for brewing purposes.

Local and Special Notices.

NOTICE.

All dues on subscription from and prior to Aug. 1st, 1878, are to be paid to the present publisher, Charles Moore, and all dues on advertising accruing since Aug. 1st, 1878.

C. R. PATTERSON.

GOOD PASTURING

For six cows can be had by applying to Wm. Jarvis.

752w4

NOTICE.

Stevens & Loomis, successors to Stevens & Do'son. We hereby give notice that we are the only and sole proprietors of the Hardware Store conducted by us and have been since March 1877, over a year and six months since. We are daily receiving new goods from Eastern markets, and will try to make it the interest of old and new patrons to come and see us before buying elsewhere.

751w4 STEVENS & LOOMIS.

ITALIAN BEES, ALSO QUEENS

For sale at my place, one half mile northeast of Depot, Ypsilanti.

J. RESSLER.

HOUSE TO LET

On Huron St., South of Congress St. Enquire of D. B. Greene.

751

STRAYED,

A dark red, lopped horned cow, about ten years old, strayed into my yard July 6th. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Ypsilanti, July 21, 1878.

751w3 ADDISON FLETCHER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing by and between Albert Seymour and Austin Guild in the tobacco business, in the city of Ypsilanti, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing by the firm to be liquidated by the said Austin Guild, who will carry on the business at the old stand.

July 20th, 1878.

AUSTIN GUILD,
ALBERT SEYMOUR.

MRS. J. O. CHAPMAN,

Formerly Miss Emily Keizer, is now ready to do Dress Making or Plain Sewing by the day. Residence 63 Adams Street.

748n3

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

714-765

HOW EASY IT IS TO BE MISTAK-

EN.
As two men were going down town one spring morning one said: "What! a circus so early, I see the flag." "Yes," said the other, "I see the tents." As they came nearer they found the flag that they saw one of those fellows with a big collar on and the tent the other saw was a loaf of bread made by using Smith's saleratus. It is no wonder they were mistaken for it makes flour expand like a Greenback.

Manufactured by

HENRY S. SMITH & CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

MOTHERS,

Do not let your darlings suffer with the Whooping Cough. Use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and the little darling will soon find relief. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred Ingram.

NIDINEI NOVGOROD FAIR.

The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Oka Rivers, in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their products for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk, and Persian meet the German and the Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from supplies to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America are displayed in an elegant Bazaar, where the Doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effective antidote for the diseases that prevail in the prairies of the North as well as the huts and cabins of the Western continent.—LIXCOLN (ILL.) TIMES.

DR. WILHOFF'S

Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Tonic! Wilhoff's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible Chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless Chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates of the very best people from all parts of the country. It cures malarious diseases of every type, from the shivering agues of the lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known to fail. G. R. Pinkey & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

IT MUST BE GOOD.

For everybody recommends it, and doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, the great Cough Remedy. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

TAKE NOTICE,

That E. ELLIOTT is still on Huron St. and is prepared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Clothing. Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall. Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church.

715

THAT "THAT GOOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch.

744-1y RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MUEB'S PILLS will fix you every time, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opposite Depot.

FRANK SMITH

Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the other kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everything else, at lowest prices.

746

THOSE FIVE CENT CIGARS

That took the premium at the World's Fair; that bring a man home early at night, and gets the hired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank Smith's Emporium.

746

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

To all who wish anything in the line of Alpacaes, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Victorians, Waincooks, Liques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

"FIRE, FIRE!"

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures.

729

"LADIES, LADIES,"

Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the best and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY

REPAIRER and CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, at the Depot.

729

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Oil Clothes latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and prices.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY

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729

YPSILANTI, AUGUST 10, 1878.

United States Marshals are kept in jail in South Carolina by the State authorities for doing their duty, and the Government hesitates! The ghost of Andrew Jackson is getting uneasy about it.—*Utica Republican*.

The majority of the real property in this country is held by the farmers. There are more farmers and their sons who own the land they cultivate than there are farm laborers who own no property; and if the rights of property are to be assailed by the Labor Reform Communists, the farmers of the country are to be the great sufferers.

Who shall guarantee the perpetuity of this Republic when tens of thousands of loyal citizens in the Southern States are bullied out of their right to vote, and representatives are sent to make laws for the country whose election was secured by fraud, intimidation, arson, and wholesale murder?

The country was promised good times if it would only consent to giving the Democracy control of the House of Representatives. The country consented some four years ago. Note the result. The country is less prosperous than before. Everything appears out of joint. Is it not about time to return to the old Republican flag?

"Butcher" Butler, South Carolina's Senator, in a recent speech at Edgefield Court House, said "it was well understood that South Carolina was a white man's government, not in theory but in practice, and means to remain so. It is all sentimental twaddle to say that the two races must have equal rights. The black people may live in the state, but whatever their majority, they shall not rule it."

There is comprehensive force in these remarks of the *Adrian Times*: "A soft money Democrat supporting Barnes for Governor, apologizing for his Copperhead record, and indignantly spurning the only decent plank there is in the State platform of his party, is a picture calculated to portray the beauty and consistency of modern Democracy."

The farmers in Iowa are having great difficulty in harvesting their crops on account of the scarcity of labor. They offer \$2.50 a day, and cannot get sufficient help at that, while the State is over-run with lazy tramps howling about hard times and crying for "more greenbacks."

We demand cheap capital and well-paid labor in place of dear capital and cheap labor.—*Columbus (Ohio) Labor Platform, July 23*.

Both capital and labor are marketable commodities, and by the laws of nature, which are the laws of God, and which no laws of man can counter-veil, each will command a price according to its demand, and the sooner the person who has labor to sell, learns that it is worth just what it will bring in the market, and no "combinations" can change its value, the better.

A very funny episode occurred in one of Aleck Stephen's recent speeches. He had just been dilating on the beauties of old Jeffersonian democracy, when he paused a moment, drew a bottle of Bourbon from his pocket, took a pull at it, and, returning the bottle to his pocket, resumed the thread of his argument with the remark, "Yes, fellow-citizens, this is the true democracy." Nobody rose to question the regularity of Mr. Stephen's democracy.

The coolest breeze of impudence during the heated term came from South Carolina. When Judge Ker-shaw's grand jury was indicting the four revenue officers for defending themselves from the murderous assaults of the moonshiners whom they were attempting to arrest, when the Judge himself was threatening "great irritation and consequences greatly to be deprecated," if there should be "a resort to the compulsory power claimed for the Circuit Court," and when the whole Democratic press of the State were printing this threat in italics and howling vengeance against United States Courts and officers, they were at the same time, with Wade Hampton at their head, petitioning for mercy and for the pardon of fifteen illicit distillers who had been arrested and who belong to a class which has long defied the Government, and who have not hesitated to shoot down revenue officers engaged in the discharge of their duties.

Whatever else may be said of President Hayes, it cannot be claimed that he sought the use of unfair means to secure his position. Writing to Mr. Sherman, he said:

"We are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

This is what was written by Ruth-erford B. Hayes, at the time when the result of the presidential canvass hung trembling in the balance. It was written in strictest confidence, and without the slightest idea of making personal or political capital; for Mr. Hayes could not have dreamed that the letter from which we have just quoted would ever be published. As an honest man, he wrote to one of his staunchest champions that it must be a fair fight, or he would take no part in it. This was written, bear in mind, at the time when the infamous "Gobble" despatches were passing between the Democratic managers in Oregon and those who were living under Tilden's own roof in Gramercy Park—despatches wherein the plan was discussed, for deliberately stealing for the Democratic candidate the vote of a State that had given a fair and undisputed majority against him.

Edgar Fawcett wishes that "man could make love like a bird." He does, Edgar, he does—like a goose.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

How is it Now?

With our annual exports of domestic products \$200,000,000 in excess of imports, with \$200,000,000 of coin in the United States Treasury, and the mints all running to the extent of their capacity, thus adding daily to the aggregate now on hand, in addition to the weekly receipts of coin and bullion coming into the country from abroad, how is it now in reference to the prospect for speedy resumption? Where are the anti-resumptionists and the resumption-act repealers? And with resumption once established shrinkage of property brought to a close, public confidence restored, and the country blessed by Providence with one of the largest returns of agricultural products ever recorded, who will doubt that our industries will immediately feel the effects? All things indicate that the dawn of a period of solid and wide spread prosperity is now looming above the horizon, and that ere long the nation will be in the full enjoyment of great industrial activity.

No More Four Per Cent. Bonds.

The thirteenth plank in the platform of the so-called National-Greenback-Labor party is as follows: "We are opposed to any further issue of interest-bearing bonds in the United States for any purpose whatever." This remarkable declaration is susceptible of but one interpretation, and that is that its authors and endorsers are incapable of comprehending the purport of their own language. The Secretary of the United States Treasury is issuing a 4 per cent. bond to take the place of the 6 per cent. Government securities, by which an annual saving of 2 per cent. is gained to the people. Yet here are a pretentious so-called party, who, if in power, would stop the issue of all bonds, including those now being issued, by which a saving of one-third of the interest now paid will be made! The close calculating farmers and laboring classes will not readily endorse Carey and his crew and throw away the opportunity now presented of securing so important a reduction in the interest on the great national debt of Democratic origin. The Government must ever have the privilege of issuing low interest bonds whenever it is so decidedly for the public interest to do so.

The Greenback Party.

The great Republican party is the original greenback party, and the only true greenback party of the present. Any other greenback party has no past, no mission, and no future, and only cumber the ground. Undoubtedly the primary object of the greenbacks was the salvation of the country. It was to save the country from destruction. The object was accomplished. Union was maintained, and we now have a country. It was accomplished by the aid of greenbacks as well as by the swords and valor and blood of Republicans. The greenbacks now have a mission of reaching as far into the future as human foresight can scan. They are, together with coin, to constitute a currency for the people, a standard measure of values, and medium of exchange of properties and commodities, of permanent and equal value for all people everywhere, in every State and every locality throughout the whole country. The purchasing power, or measuring value, of this standard should be unfluctuating, unvarying—steady—and therefore the volume of currency. The quantity of greenbacks must be determined by the demands of the trade and the commerce of the country, so that the prices of all properties and commodities throughout the country will be steady, and only varying by the supply and demand according to the productions and use of certain commodities in particular localities.

The Republican party is the only political party in the country entitled, worthy, or qualified to guard, protect and regulate this great paramount interest—the volume of currency.

THE PUBLIC FAITH.

[From "The A B C of Finance, a pamphlet issued by Harper Bros., N. Y.]

"More greenbacks," and "the repeal of the resumption Act," are, at the present time, two loud cries, which we hear on all sides.

The issue of greenbacks, and cheap money generally, is frequently supported on the ground that we shall thus have an instrument with which to discharge debts, and that the more plentiful this instrument the more readily will the debt be discharged. Those who think thus seem to think paying a debt is a mere matter of form which a person has to go through, and there is an end of it. If we look at it a little closer we shall see that the payment of a debt is the fulfillment of a contract in which we are to be guided, not by any mere form, but by the intent and meaning of the contract itself. The fact that one person may have made a bad bargain, and may suffer by having to fulfill it, is no reason whatever for annulling it. Now, to issue more greenbacks and new kinds of dollars, in order to enable debtors more easily to fulfill their promises to pay money to their creditors, would be as complete a fraud as it would be to take a lot of cornmeal, pass a law calling it first class family flour, and pass it off on the consumer in fulfillment of a contract to sell him the latter sort of flour. Every contract to pay money made during the last eight years has been made with the legal understanding that it might have been paid in gold or its equivalent.

In 1869, the Congress of the United States passed a solemn act pledging the faith of the Government to provide for the payment of its notes in coin. As many of my readers may not have seen this law, I will here quote the provisions bearing on legal-tender notes from the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes."

The faith of the United States is also solemnly pledged to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.—*Revised Statutes of the United States, p. 735.*

In pursuance of this solemn pledge, Congress in January, 1875, provided for resuming specie payments on

January 1, 1879. I think I have sufficiently shown that the highest interest of the country in all its departments demand this policy. But, interest aside, the solemn faith of the Government is pledged to it, and the law cannot be repealed without a gross breach of that faith against which no amount of merely material advantage could be placed. Every man who since that time has incurred a debt, has incurred it knowing that, when it became due, the paper in which he paid it would, by the law of the land, be redeemed in gold coin.

During the interval referred to, the rate of interest has become lower than it ever was before in this country, owing to this very expectation of resumption of specie payments. It is the debtor's own fault if he finds that he must now pay more valuable dollars than he expected to. If you are a debtor, you say, perhaps, that you did not expect that specie payments really would be resumed and the gold dollar again come into use. If so, you are simply putting your own interest against those of society. Your position is very much like that of one of a large number of persons who have given their promissory notes for a much greater amount than value received, under the impression that there was a fair chance of their never being collected. You and I would be both very sorry for those who had taken so heavy a risk on the assumption that law was not to take its course; but that would not be any reason for refusing payment of their notes.

To prevent a possible misapprehension, it must be remembered that resumption does not mean contraction of the currency, and does not of necessity involve any contraction. All it requires is, that the Government shall stand ready to redeem the promise printed on the face of every greenback, if the holder desires it; if he does not desire it, but prefers using the note as money, no law will compel him to exchange it for gold. If the total amount of circulation does not exceed the wants of business, none will be sent in for redemption, and there will be no contraction; but if there is more than is really necessary, then the excess will be gradually sent in. And we must never forget that the more certain redemption is to be the permanent policy of the Government, the less owners of currency will send for redemption. The great facts and principles of sound currency can in great part be condensed into three sentences.

1. The experience of the whole human race in all ages, shows that exchangeable value can reside only in things which men desire to possess, and that, among the various articles of desire, gold and silver are those best adapted to answer for use as money—the former for large payments, the latter for small ones.

2. Under no circumstances should any paper money be allowed to circulate as money except those with which the holder can obtain their face value in gold and silver whenever he wishes it.

3. So long as the payment of all paper money in gold at the pleasure of the holder is well secured, there is no necessity of placing a fixed limit upon its volume.

THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

That the present state of the labor of the country exhibits some distressing features, no one denies. No one will refuse his assent to any measure which will really and permanently relieve it without bringing on greater evils in the future. If we can form some idea of the causes of the present state of things, we shall be better able to judge of the remedy.

No doubt, one of the principal causes is to be found in those inevitable fluctuations of business and of industry which have always been the common experience of civilized men. At one time business is brisk; every one is employed; wages are high; and men generally are happy. In the course of a few years an era of depression sets in; capital ceases to make any profit; wages are lowered, and laborers find themselves suffering for want of the necessities of life. These fluctuations, I say, are supply inevitable, and there is no remedy against them except to patiently fight them through, in the full consciousness that as times have improved after every such depression heretofore, they will improve in the future.

But in our own case the depression is no doubt aggravated by two other causes; the first of these, we fought a great war very largely on borrowed money, and for more than ten years we have been largely living and developing our resources by borrowing. It is estimated that a large proportion of the public debt of the country is now held in Europe. Every bond that we have sent to Europe has been sent in payment for some service or commodity received for us to add to our resources. In other words, we have practically been running in debt to Europe, and living beyond our income for a period of some 15 years. Now, this practice of living beyond one's income is something which must inevitably come to a stop, whether practised by a nation or an individual; and it is something the stoppage of which is always accompanied by distress.

The second cause to which I allude, is our irredeemable paper currency. The history of paper money in this and other countries, when issued in quantities greater than could be redeemed, exhibits some common features. The first effect is always to introduce an era of seeming prosperity. Notwithstanding that it has hardly ever been issued except in times which would otherwise be considered as times of great national distress, such as an exhausting war, it has always produced an amount of extravagant expenditure which otherwise would be impossible. The blood seems to course the body politic at a rate never before known. It was so in our colonial times, it was so in the French Revolution; it was so during our Revolutionary War, and to a certain extent, during and following our Civil War, although its stimulating effect was less felt, because the issues were not made with the extravagance which generally characterizes this policy. Still there was some such effect, as was seen in the almost entire absence of depression during the period immediately following the war. The depression we might have experienced was greatly diminished by the constant export of our Government bonds to Europe

in payment for goods. But the depression must come, sooner or later. The nation which indulges in paper money acts exactly on the principle of the man who indulges in drink. First, we have stimulation; then, depression, which the victim thinks he can overcome only by more drink.

Again, the policy of specie resumption and the gradual appreciation of the currency seemingly increase the difficulty, just as total abstinence on the part of the man who has been long indulging in drink gives great temporary distress. It is, no doubt, in the combination of all these causes that we are to look for the source of the depression of business at the present time.

THE REMEDY.

When the caravan is passing over the Desert of Sahara, it is not uncommon for its thirsty souls to be deceived by the mirage. At a few miles' distance they see what seems to be a lake of clear water; and, leaving their road to go and quench their thirst, they are led on and on, only to find themselves the victims of the bitterest delusion. The remedy for the present difficulties now most strongly urged upon us is of this character. It is to depreciate the currency, and give up all that we have gained in the direction of specie payments during the past ten years, by issuing a larger supply of greenbacks. Undoubtedly such a policy would for the moment please a large body of the more thoughtless class, who would again find themselves receiving two or three, or perhaps ten dollars a day for their work. Their joy would be very much like that of the men who had just left their caravan to go in search of the mirage, and who think they see the water they are to drink only a few hundred yards away. The result would be that the laborer would soon find that his two or three or ten dollars would buy him no more food and clothing than would fifty cents, for which he had before refused to work; and he would be then just as badly off as if his wages had in the beginning been reduced to fifty cents a day. And then, as an end must come at last, and it all would be a depression much greater than that which we now suffer, and the consciousness of a dishonored national faith in the bargain, besides a blow to our public credit and our national prosperity, from which it would take a whole generation to recover. The true course is directly the opposite. The surest and quickest road to general prosperity is to be found in immediate resumption. The difficulties of the present crisis are greatly aggravated by the uncertainty which hangs over the future. Nobody is yet quite certain that we are really coming to specie payments, and everybody is more or less fearful, or some, perhaps, we might say, are more or less hopeful, that before 1879 unlimited greenbacks will be the order of the day. So long as this uncertainty exists, it is absolutely impossible for the business of the country to go into operation on a really healthy and settled basis. But when it is once undoubtedly established that the only legal dollar is the honest gold dollar, the dollar made of the only material which the experience of all countries, through thousands of years, has shown to be always effective, then every one will know exactly on what basis he is to go. The laborer will then be satisfied with wages which, compared with those of the last 10 years, may be low, because he will know that, when paid in honest gold, they will buy him more of the necessities of life. But the millennium will not be inaugurated. Progress is necessarily slow and gradual; and no arrangement which can possibly be made will secure to people in general better food and clothing, or houses, than those which on the average they have enjoyed during the past 20 years.

Meanwhile, privations must be patiently borne, and the difficulties which beset us must be gradually worked away. The more ready the laboring classes are to accept the inevitable low wages of the present time, and to work for whatever their employers are able to pay them, the more quickly will better times come. The inauguration of strikes at the present time is like bleeding a man who is just beginning to recuperate from the prostrating effects of sickness.

Let us now bring together the reasons why the policy of inflating the currency in any way should be condemned, and why the policy of resumption should be carried out.

1. All experience shows that gold and silver form the only stable basis for any system of currency. Gold always has been, now is, and for generations to come will continue to be, the standard of value for the whole world, no matter how many paper dollars we may issue.

2. Repeated laws of Congress have pledged the national faith to all creditors that its legal tender notes should be paid in coin; and the repeal of those laws would be an act of the grossest national dishonor, having no other result than the legalized robbery of one class of the community for the benefit of another class.

3. The only way to permanently relieve ourselves from the present financial difficulties is to take such measures that every laborer in the land shall receive his wages, be they low or high, in honest gold and silver, or in notes convertible into gold.

4. By continued resumption, we shall be saved from having again to suffer the evils of a depreciated currency; whereas, to now take a backward step would be to plunge into them again, and go once more through all the difficulties we are now encountering.

State Treasurer's Statement for July.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending July 31:

Balance on hand June 30, 1878.....	\$533,157 75
Receipts for the month.....	21,888 39
Total.....	\$555,046 14
Disbursements for the month.....	184,918 36
Balance on hand July 31.....	\$555,046 127 78

To the victors belong about one-sixteenth of the spoils. I'll take the other fifteen.—*Beaconsfield*.

One of the most ambitious things in the world is the bottom of a berry-box. Its motto is that sterling old one, "There's plenty of room at the top."

CONGRESSMAN WILLITS.

HIS SPEECH ACCEPTING A RENOMINATION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT—A MANLY DEFINING OF HIS POSITION.

Adrian Times Reporter.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you most heartily for this renewal of confidence by you, as the representatives of the Republican party for the second District of the State of Michigan. It is no small honor to represent 150,000 people in the councils of this great nation. Two years ago I could simply pledge to you that I would try to do my duty, honestly and faithfully. To-day I will simply, most emphatically renew the same pledge. Two years ago you took me entirely on trust. To-day I have somewhat of a record behind me; a record that I cannot conceal if I would, and that I would not if I could. [Applause.] Whatever that record may be, good or bad—good and bad—cannot now be expunged, however much you or I might desire it. I have always acted in the best light that I had at the time I acted; and I tender you the assurance that though often in doubt as to what was the best thing to do, I have always followed my convictions of right. I have always acted in the line of what I considered was toward economy, and for the best interests of the people.

Mr. President, I come before you to-day with some added experience; with a more just sense of what is required of a Representative in Congress, and I trust, with some added abilities, to meet those requirements. The session of Congress just closed has been one of no ordinary interest. The nation at large has been agitated and troubled with financial questions; and, of course, every hamlet between the two oceans has been filled with financial quacks, whose nostrums have retarded rather than aided the convalescence of the body politic. Honest men have differed; demagogues have flourished; and for a week at a time the air has been perfectly lurid with denunciations of men whose characters were above reproach; men whose memories and whose reputations are embalmed in the hearts of the American people. This onslaught upon men and measures has been instigated and spurred on by a power that we had fondly hoped had been relegated for all future time to a subordinate position, and that was fast going to the forgotten things beyond, but to-day I have more of an appreciation of what "a solid South" can do than I had two years ago. It has, in effect, controlled all matters of important legislation during the session just closed. Our army, which but a few short years ago it was bound to respect, has been decimated, shorn of its powers, its officers have been degraded and its soldiers without pay. Our revenues, made necessary by the attack upon the existence of our nation, have been crippled and diminished. And Mr. President, the currency which was the outgrowth of the civil war, necessitated by it, at one time reduced to 35 cents on the dollar, but which now is nearly as sound as any currency in the world, if this "solid South" may have its way, will be in a short time sent on the dark and devious track its own Confederate scrip took "not much more than a decade ago. And on all these questions the South has been a unit. I will notice but one illustration. In the House, on the final vote for the repeal of the third section of the resumption act, the total vote of the South was 88. Of these, 77 were for the repeal, and 11 against it. Seventy-eight of the total vote of the South was given for the repeal of the act, which passed the House by only 13 majority. And this is a fair sample of the acts of the South during the whole session. To-day, Mr. President, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the South is practically a unit against any resumption of specie payments at all, and in favor of a still further and extended issue of greenbacks or "legal tenders." Only a few days since the State of Texas, by its dominant party, in convention assembled, resolved in favor of the payment of a large portion of the bonded debt of this country in these "legal tenders," and that so "much of it as could be called in at once, should be so paid at once, and the balance as soon as it could be lawfully done." I need not enlarge, Mr. President. Suffice it to say that the South has no love for this national debt. And though it does not announce its future purpose to-day to be the wiping it out as with a sponge, it is nevertheless practically a unit in favor of its extinguishment by a depreciated currency, which is but the short road to repudiation.

Now, Mr. President, as I have said before, this South practically controls Congress to-day. It would not do so if the North did not give it aid and comfort. This very Texas convention further made the specious and hypocritical resolve that it was in favor of our currency for the Government and for the people, for the laborer and the pensioner; for the producer and bondholder; meaning by that currency this very "legal tender" issue, as I have stated before; and this refrain comes sweeping up from Mississippi, and all the South, and it is repeated by every demagogue who can borrow a dry goods box to speak from at the street corners, for this very currency; just as though any party in the country was in favor of any different currency, properly considered and properly defined; this currency, Mr. Chairman, which we are all in favor of—an equal currency. When Congress, by the aid of such men as the Absolute-money-William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and the Greenback-George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and the anti-Bullionist-Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and that prince of demagogues, Henry B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, voted that the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States should be paid in coin—ever since that time there have been two currencies—one currency for the men who held the bonds and notes, the other currency for the men who did the business of the country. But, sir, it has been the proud distinction of the Republican party to wipe out that difference [applause]; to make these currencies equal, not by degrading the currencies of the bond-holder, but by elevating and enhancing the value of the money of the laborer and the pensioner, the soldier and the producer. Sir, we

honor the greenback. We dignify it. We enthrone it in silver and crown it with a crown of gold. [Applause.] This cardinal principle being granted, that the dollar shall be an honest dollar, recognized as such, aye, more, that it shall be an equal dollar, and I will discuss with any person any measure in reference to the volume of the currency; I will indorse any feasible assurance that shall give us the safest, and best, and cheapest currency that shall meet all the wants and demands of trade; I will go further, Mr. Chairman, I will vote in favor of the United States Government receiving its own paper for duties on imports. In fact, I have already so voted, notwithstanding the fact that the great apostles of "this new American system of finance" have opposed it. That being the ground upon which we stand, of making an equal dollar, by enhancing the value of the current dollar, we need no legal enactments in reference to the payment of the bonds—in reference to the payment of the interest on the bonds. The "legal tenders" will then be what on their face they purport to be, payable in coin, in coin checks, payable on demand, and paid on demand. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, this outrageous proposition, instituted by the South, and accepted by so many honest people in the North, that the bonded debt of this country, or a large portion of it, should be paid in "absolute money," that the business interests of this country shall be swamped by a flood of depreciated and irredeemable paper, I shall fight. [Applause.] I shall fight it so long as God gives me common sense. [Applause.] I shall fight it so long as I have financial honesty and political integrity. I should oppose them, though I felt—which I do not—that in so opposing I should go under. [Applause.] I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that the honest and intelligent conservative voters of the Second District of Michigan will ever endorse such a proposition. [Applause.] And I believe that when the polls close next November, there will be registered an overwhelming majority in favor of an honest dollar currency, in the hands of honest men, to that in the palm of the richest bondholder. [Applause.] On this principle I am willing to stand during this contest. Matters of detail, and other issues that may come up, pending the campaign, I shall be happy to discuss before the people at such times and under such circumstances as may to me seem best. But I say to you in closing, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, that I thank you again for this renewed expression of your confidence in me, hoping and ardently expecting that the contest will have a successful issue. [Prolonged applause.]

Revival of Anti-Rent Troubles.

Charles Montanye, on complaint of George Clarke, of Springfield, Ostego county, N. Y., was lodged in jail, Aug. 1st, in default of \$25,000 bail, in a suit brought by Clarke for \$46,000 damages for property burnt by the Montgomery Tennants' Mutual Society, of which Montanye is alleged to have been an active member between December 29, 1873, and Sept. 1, 1876. Clarke is said to be the largest landowner in this State, owning between 40,000 and 50,000 acres in the counties Green, Dutchess, Oneida, Ostego, and Montgomery. The affidavit of Clarke sets forth that he became possessed of lands through a grant by the colonial council to Wm. Corry and others. The associates of Corry transferred the undivided moiety to George Clarke, an ancestor of the present owner. During the anti-rent excitement from 1846 to 1850, suit was brought on petition of the tenants, by the State, against Clarke, to vacate his letters patent, on the ground of original fraud in obtaining the grant. This suit was decided in Clarke's favor in every court. Clarke's father had let out lands in farms of about 200 acres each, upon leases of two lives being, but not less than 33 years, at an annual rent of 12½ cents an acre. These leases began to expire in large numbers about 1870, and new leases were offered the tenants at increased rates of from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2.00 an acre. This increase met with great opposition from the tenants and the Montgomery Tenants' Mutual Society was formed. Fires have constantly occurred up to the present time, and property worth thousands of dollars has been destroyed, and it is believed the society still exists, although its movements are conducted with the strictest secrecy. The affidavits of detectives relate conversations had with the people of Charleston Four Corners, and state that on several occasions Montanye admitted to them that the sole object of the mutual society was the destruction of Clarke's property. To bind the members the society had oaths with a death penalty for their violation.

Why He Objects.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Sir Charles Dilke's opposition to the proposed extra grant to the Duke of Connaught on his marriage, is based on the belief that the business of royal grants is very considerably over-done. The Budget for the current year bears the following charges of this nature: The Queen, £385,000, to which must be added the revenue derived from the Royal Duchy of Lancaster, about £40,000; more; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; and the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, about £70,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; the Duke of Connaught, £15,000; Prince Leopold, £8,000; the Crown Prince of Prussia, £8,000; Princess Ludwig, of Hesse, £6,000; Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, £6,000; Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, £6,000; Duchess of Cambridge, £3,000; Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3,000; Princess Teck, £5,000; and the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000. It does seem that Sir Charles Dilke's objection is tolerably well founded.

The Post-office Department is going to carry gold as third-class mail matter from California to New York. This has stirred up the opposition of the express companies, but the fact cannot hinder the transportation according to law of four-pound parcels, they are going to try to compete with the mails.

PICK CLEAN AS YOU GO.

[From the Inter Ocean.]

Once we went a picking berries,
In the summer weather;
Up the hill we briskly clambered,
Boys and girls together;
Pleasantly the moments flitted—
As in youth they will—
And we said, "Let's see who soonest
Will their baskets fill."
Cool and pleasant was the morning,
As we wandered on;
Heeding not the passing moments
Till they all were gone.
Soon the sun rode high in heaven,
With a scorching ray,
And we found, too late, the morning
Had been thrown away.
Then we strove with nimble fingers
To redeem the time,
Searching for the thickest picking,
Till the noontide prime;
Hailing then, we met together,
Baskets to compare,
And we found our smallest pickers
Had the largest share.

Many were the words of wonder,
When we saw
Came into our midst triumphant,
With her basket piled;
When we asked her how she did it,
"Why," said she, "you know
You look for the thickest picking;
I pick as I go."

Seemeth not this text befitting
For the present time,
With our tramps and seekers
Some more favored clime?
Be content with honest labor,
How'er mean and low,
And, till something better offer,
"Pick clean as you go."

A. VAN DYKE.

Delavan, Wis., July 14, 1878.

THE EVE OF ST. JOHN.

It was a warm June day. The sun was already half-way down his western slope, moving lazily, as if weary with the long march of the summer solstice. A gauzy haze veiled without obscuring his brightness, and lent a dreamy charm to the scene below. Soft rolling hills; a stream winding between green willowey shores; seen far away, a broad blue river, and the spires and roofs of a town; these were the outlines of the landscape. In the cool piazza of the white farm house, her home for half a century, stood my grandmother, a smile on her placid face, and her mild eyes drinking in the serene beauty of the scene. Alice and I came flying down the hall staircase and stood beside her.

"Good-by, grandmamma," cried my sister. "We are going to leave you for a little while."

"Must you go to-day, my dear? The horses are away, and it is a long walk to S—." Why not wait until to-morrow?"

"You forget," I said, "that Frank comes to-morrow; and we shall be so busy with packing, and all the last things. And it is only two miles to town, after all."

"I suppose you must go, dear; but it is a long walk for Alice in this hot sun," grandmamma added, glancing from my gray walking-dress to my sister's cloudy muslin and slippers.

"Oh, I am not going, grandmamma; I shall only walk with Charlotte down to the thorn trees to take that sketch I have so often promised you. We shall both be back early to spend a little evening with you. This is my birthday, you know—just think! I am 19—and I want you to make a festival of it."

"Be sure you will. And now, good-by, my children, for you have no time to spare."

Alice and I walked slowly down the green path which wound its way across the fields to the brook. Following this for some distance, we came to a rude wooden bridge, by which we gained the other shore; and soon a sharp bend in the stream brought us to the thorn trees of which Alice had spoken. A miniature promontory, covered with the softest and most velvety turf, was washed on two sides by the waters of the brook, while the third was guarded by a semi-circular line of gnarled and twisted thorn trees. A belt of similar trees upon the opposite shore rendered the seclusion of the place perfect. It was a spot which Titania might have chosen for her court, so still, so secret, and so green. Through a partial opening in the trees was visible a lovely bit of scenery, a sketch of which Alice, who draws with rare skill and fidelity, proposed to take in my absence. Seated here on the warm grass, the stream murmuring at her feet, and the leaves fluttering over her, I left her to her pleasant task, and regaining in a few moments more the frequented path, took my way by the long yellow high-road to the distant town.

Alice and I had been spending some months with our grandmother, and were to leave in a few days for our home in Philadelphia. Our own mother was dead; and the warm-hearted, though rather gay and fashionable step-mother who had taken her place, did not come so near to our hearts as did the gentle old lady at the farm. A part of the year we spent with the latter, always leaving her with regret. I should mention that my stepmother had a son, the fruit of a former marriage, who had been absent several years in India, and at this time had just returned. As we had no brother of our own, Frank Baldwin, who was a few years older than I, had filled nearly a brother's place to Alice and myself. He was now to be our escort home, as our father was prevented by some business from coming for us himself.

This afternoon I had to make some trifling purchases at the shops, and pay a few parting visits of friendship or ceremony. We had many pleasant friends in S—, and the farewell calls consumed so much time that 9 o'clock was ringing from all the steeples before I was able to leave the town and turn my steps toward home. But the way, though lonely, was safe; and I enjoyed the quiet walk in the evening air. It must have been nearly 10 o'clock when I reached the gate which communicated with the foot-path across the fields. Of course I had no idea of meeting Alice at that hour; for though she had promised to wait for me, it was in the expectation that my return would be much earlier. Yet when I came to the turn of the path leading to the thorn trees my steps half involuntarily took that direction.

Walking on slowly, I had reached the brook, and was rounding the point where, hours before, I had left my sister, when I was startled by perceiving what seemed in the uncertain starlight to be her figure reclining on the grass under the thorn-trees. Involuntarily I passed, half in doubt, half in fear. At that instant there came from far away in the south the first low breath of the night wind sighing across the fields and stirring the stiff

leaves of the old thorns with a sound as of innumerable airy footsteps. With a sudden thrill, as if I had been conscious of some invisible presence, I called her name, but in a low, frightened voice. There was no answer; and springing forward, I knelt beside the figure of my sister, lying fast asleep upon the grass. Her flushed cheek rested on her long, white arm, and a smile like that of dreaming infancy parted her beautiful lips. Lifted up her long hair, on which the night dew glistened, I took her hand, exclaiming: "Alice! Alice Vane! what are you thinking of, asleep in this damp night air?"

Slowly she opened her large eyes and gazed around with a bewildered expression.

"Dear Alice, do rouse yourself," I cried. "It is past 10 o'clock, and grandmamma will be crazy."

She obeyed the movement of my hand, sat up, and allowed me to wrap my shawl about her. I gathered her scattered drawing materials, and again begged her to rouse herself and go home.

Yes, we will go," she said; "but I have been dreaming so long, I can scarcely find the boundary line between my dreams and reality."

"What were you dreaming of?"

"Oh, so many things! I must have been sleeping a long time, for the last I can remember the sun was setting, and I thought you would soon be here. I was awake then, I am sure of it. All at once there came from far up the glen a faint sweet strain of music. Then I distinguished voices singing, and presently I was surrounded by a crowd of people thronging all about me. Their garments brushed me, and their fingers touched my hair, but they never seemed to see me. Suddenly they vanished, one beautiful lady alone remaining. She stood just there, behind that long branch. She was all in green, and I could scarcely distinguish her from the trees. She spoke to me with a charming smile, and then lifting her white hand, waved it slowly through the air. I looked, and papa stood beside me. I could not move nor speak, but his dear eyes looked into mine for a moment; then the figure slowly faded. As I gazed, other figures came by, brightening and fading before my eyes. I saw yourself and Frank, mamma, just as she used to look, and many more, all familiar faces, all persons who have had some part or influence in my life. Last of all came one I did not know. I turned to ask the lady who he was. She made no answer, but smiled and held up a ring. I thought I knew him for my future husband, and turned to look at him again. As I did so, I thought he bent over and kissed me on the lips; then slowly faded as the others had done. Now don't laugh, Charlotte, she added, catching the expression of my eyes.

"Indeed, love, I shouldn't think of such a thing. I am too deeply impressed by your doubtless prophetic vision."

"Now, Lottie!"

"Well, dear, why not? Remember this is the eve of St. John, and your birthday. Every one knows that children born on mid-summer eve are the especial favorites of the fairy folk, and subject to their influence on that night. It is plain enough that the lady in green was your fairy godmother, and your vision must be prophetic."

Alice laughed, but in a shy, absent way, and her pretty blush was visible even in the starlight. In answer to my raptures, she admitted that before falling asleep she had been indulging in fancies about fays and the like, naturally suggested by the place and time; but as for the young man, she stoutly declared she had never seen, or imagined, or previously even dreamed of, any one in the least resembling him.

Alice was up early next morning, not a whit the worse for her green-wood nap, and very busy with her drawing. I supposed she was finishing the thorn-tree sketch; but happening to look over her shoulder when she had been at work for an hour, I saw it was a portrait on which she was engaged. It was the likeness of a young man apparently 28 or 30 years of age.

"Who is it, Alice dear?"

Alice laughed, but blushed a little. "It is the face I saw in my dream last night," said she.

"Is it possible?"

"It is the best likeness I have ever made. That is, in every feature, the face that was bending toward me when your voice broke the spell of my dream."

"Well my love you have wonderfully vivid dreams. We must take care that you do not sleep under the starlight too often."

Frank Baldwin arrived that afternoon, and we hastened our preparations for departure. He kindly offered to assist us, and stood round, man fashion, in the way, putting things in the wrong trunks, and making confusion generally. We were limited to trunk room, and Alice declared it quite impossible to get in her voluminous sketching-books. They were accordingly laid aside, to be left till they could be sent for, or until we should make our regular visit next year. Frank, roaming restlessly about, tired of our inattention, spied the books, and began to look them over. He was silent for some time; but at length he looked round with an exclamation of surprise.

"Edward Granger's portrait! Alice, where did you ever see Ned Granger?"

"I never saw him to my knowledge. Pray who is he?"

"He is the friend of whose adventures with me in India I have frequently written home. Is this your drawing?"

"Certainly."

"Is it meant for any one?"

"It is a fancy merely."

"Well, it's a most surprising accidental resemblance, considering you never saw Ned; and of course you never could, as he is at this moment on his way home from India, where he has lived for ten years—since you were a child in the nursery. By-the-way, I see that the Mogul, in which Edward sailed, has been spoken only a week out. So we may expect to see him very soon."

A day or two later we were at home, and quickly launched on the sea of gayeties always flowing through my stepmother's house. Fresh from our six months' seclusion at the farm, we entered with zest upon this new course of pleasure. Frank Baldwin was our constant ally. Alice had always been

rather his favorite, as, indeed she was everybody's; for beauty is a born queen even in the nursery. She had changed in his absence from a sweet child to a lovely woman; and he seemed so charmed with her now that I began to think this brother by adoption might become one in reality.

We had been at home a week, when one day, on returning from a drive, we learned that Frank's friend, Granger, had arrived. A good deal fatigued with traveling by sea and land, he was still in his room, but would join us at dinner. There were to be other guests, and Alice and I went up to dress. I do not know that we "primped" more than usual that day; but I remember feeling quite satisfied with my fresh summer toilet; and Alice looked supremely lovely in her pale green organdy, which would have been fatal to a complexion less dazzlingly fair. "You look like the queen of the fairies," I said, and I wondered why she should blush so at the sisterly flattery.

The blush had not quite faded when we entered the drawing-room, and Frank brought forward his friend. Mr. Granger was presented first to me, which gave me an opportunity to quietly observe him while he paid his compliments to my sister. I saw his eye light with a flash of admiration for her singular beauty; but this expression was succeeded by one of perplexity, which did not pass away for some time.

As I studied the face of the stranger, I was instantly reminded of Alice's drawing of what I called her "dream lover," and I no longer wondered at Frank's surprise at seeing it. It was indeed an astonishing resemblance. You could have sworn it was the same face. Not only was every feature the same, even to the cut of the beard and the parting of the hair, but the expression of the whole was identical: the same soul seemed looking through the eyes. Whether Alice noticed this or not, I could not tell. She was talking in a gay and animated manner, and there was a soft light in her eye, and a flush of pleasure on her lovely cheek which made her more than usually charming.

I have no occasion to prolong this story by making mysteries; so I may as well say that the case of Mr. Granger and my sister was one of love at first sight. Their two souls melted into one at their first meeting, and the affection which sprang into life seemed to grow with every day. There were no serious obstacles to fret the current of their loves, therefore, its course ran smooth. My father's only objections rested upon the fact that Alice was still so young and their acquaintance so brief. Against the match itself he had nothing to urge, as the young man's family, character, and fortune were all he could ask. So the young people had it all their own way; and the ever-beautiful drama, so old, yet eternally so new, went on once more.

For me, I hope not to wholly lose the reader's respect when I confess to a slight feeling of superstition in this matter. The singular circumstance of Alice's mid-summer-night dream, so strikingly and so quickly put in process of fulfillment, would present itself to me in the aspect of a prophecy. It was easy to laugh, and talk of coincidences, but such talk explains nothing. "Dreams are but fancies," says the German proverb. Is it always true? Are there not, may there not be, mysterious intelligences which, when our grosser senses are locked in slumber, have their hour of communion with human souls, and breathe into our consciousness the loftier thoughts, the purer emotions, the larger knowledge, of theirs?

It was a fine morning in June, nearly a year from the period when this veracious history commences. In the cheerful breakfast-room of my sister, Mrs. Edward Granger, still lingered a party of three, the young mistress of the house, her husband, and myself. I had arrived the previous evening, and having been separated from Alice during the six weeks which had elapsed since her marriage, we had, of course, many things to talk over. So, though the morning was wearing away, we still sat there, Mr. Granger considerably leaving us to ourselves while he read his paper by the window. I had forgotten his presence, till a sudden exclamation from him drew my attention to his part of the room.

I had come to Alice's from grandmamma's, where I had been making a visit, and had brought with me among my luggage the portfolios of sketches and drawings which she had left behind last year. They were lying on the table, and Edward, having finished his paper, and getting no attention from us, amused himself by examining them. When we turned round, he was holding in his hand, the spirited sketch of his own features, which I so well remembered.

"Why, Alice," he said, "where did you get this?"

"Made it, of course."

"But I never sat to you."

"No; I drew from memory."

"How came it among these things that Charlotte brought from your grandmother?"

"I left it there last summer."

"What a little story-teller. At that time you had never seen me."

"No, nor any picture of you; yet I had drawn you, as you see."

"What does she mean, Lottie?" said Edward. "The original of this must have been myself or my double."

"Precisely. It was your double. Alice knows that as well as I do."

"Will you ladies please explain?" said my brother-in-law, throwing himself back in whimsical perplexity.

Alice laughed. "You will not believe me if I tell you," she said, seating herself upon his knee.

"Well, love, tell me for all that."

Alice began the story gaily, but as it proceeded, her sportive tone became serious, and her large violet eyes deepened with an expression of earnestness and wonder. When she ceased, it was with a cheek somewhat flushed, and a sensitive quiver of the lips which she could not quite control. Her husband had listened at first with smiling interest; but this soon gave way to an ominous look of exaggerated gravity; and when the story was finished, he burst into a peal of uncontrollable laughter. He laughed till the tears came into his eyes; and when we thought he had done, he suddenly started off again, and laughed till he was red. Alice and I joined

in the mirth, but my sister not very heartily.

"My dear little girl," cried Edward, as soon as he could speak, "do you hope to persuade me that you really dreamed all that about the green lady?"

"But it is true, Edward."

Edward went off again.

"And you dare aver that you were asleep. I am confident you peeped."

"You impertinent boy! Small advantage in peeping, when you were not there."

"Do you presume to say you did not know I was there?"

"What do you mean, Edward?"

"I mean that my recollection of that kiss is as vivid as your own, only I do not pretend to have been asleep."

"My dear Edward, at that time you were on the Atlantic, a week's sail and more from home. It was ten days after the eve of St. John that you reached our house, and you had only arrived the day before."

"My dear child, who told you that I had just arrived from India?"

"No one, perhaps; but we supposed so, of course."

"Nevertheless, on that night of the 23d of June I was near enough to get my first kiss from your lips. I had just time to gain the shelter of the thorn-trees before she came around the point."

"Now, Edward," cried I, in amazement, "explain your part in this mystery."

"There is little mystery about my part. It is true that when Frank Baldwin left Calcutta I was intending to come home in the sailing vessel Mogul, which belongs to our firm. But as I found it would be necessary for me to go to France anyway, I took the steamer route by the Isthmus of Suez, and was in Marseilles before the Mogul had passed the Cape of Good Hope."

I staid in France several weeks, crossed over to England, and took the steamer from Liverpool to Quebec, arriving on the 20th of June. It happens that one of our clerks in Calcutta, a faithful, excellent fellow, has a mother and sisters living on a farm not far from S—, and I was the bearer of letters and gifts from him to them. I might have sent the things by express of course, but I thought the women would like to see and talk with someone who had come from Fred; so having plenty of time at my disposal, I concluded to visit them myself. You see, no one in New York knew of my arrival, or expected me for a fortnight. I made a detour and reached S— on the afternoon of the 23d. I spent several hours with Fred's family, telling them everything I could think about him, and praising him to their heart's content—the good fellow deserves it all. It was quite late when I started to walk back to the town. The evening was so fine that I felt in no hurry to reach my hotel, and strolled along quite regardless of the way. Perceiving a footpath which seemed to lead through some pleasure fields to a brook, I left the main road to explore it. Where I went I am sure I cannot tell; perhaps you, who know the locality, can form a guess. I know that I had passed through a deep, lonely glen, from which the brook issued, and, following the winding of the stream, had just succeeded in making my way through a dense thicket of old thorn trees, when I was startled by the sight of a female figure lying on the grass. I drew near and found a young girl not dead, but sleeping sweetly. What brought her there at such a time was a mystery. The delicate texture of her dress, and the gleam of a heavy gold bracelet on one of her round arms, showed me that she was not under the necessity of choosing such a bed chamber. If I had remembered what night of the year it was—the chosen hour of the people in green—I should probably not have attributed to her a mortal character at all, but should have supposed that she had merely arrived too soon at the rendezvous, and was awaiting for her sisters to begin the greenwood revel. Whether under such a supposition I should have ventured to take the liberty I did, I dare not say; but, as it was, I think my guilt had some extenuating circumstances. The dewy red lips, through which the sweet breath came so softly!—why, it was not in human nature to resist the temptation! Blushing to the soul for the depravity of my race, I admit my crime."

"Your contrition is somewhat tardy, sir," replied the blushing Alice, trying hard to frown. "Pray, how long were you there?"

"It could not have been more than five minutes at the most. I was revivifying the chances of getting another kiss without waking you, when I heard footsteps, and just had time to gain the cover of the trees before Charlotte appeared. I hurried away across the fields, and reached my hotel about midnight. Next day I started for St. Louis, whence I had just returned when I reached your house."

"And did you then recognize Alice?"

"No, I remember that at first sight her face seemed slightly familiar, but the impression passed away. Until to-day I never for an instant associated her with the heroine of my almost forgotten adventure. In that uncertain mingling of twilight and starlight, features were not accurately distinguishable. The only wonder is how she managed, undetected, to get so good a view of mine."

"Now, Edward," cried Alice, in a tone of real distress, "you surely do not believe—"

He stopped the reproach with a kiss. "No, darling; of course I do not believe anything of the kind. But Charlotte," he added, "what a strange thing it is, this blending of the events actually passing around us with the fantastic images of our dreams! What faculty of the mind is it which remains awake to take cognizance of things outside the closed eyelids?"

"The prophetic faculty, it would seem in this instance," I answered, with as much gravity as I could assume. "But perhaps that is peculiar to the dreams of midsummer eve."

Edward laughed. "It is an odd thing, any way," said he.

"I think it odd myself, but it is true."

—Harper's Weekly.

At a popular store, famous for the prompt and polite attention of the clerks, a woman of perhaps thirty years was looking at goods, when a young man stepped toward her and asked: "Is anyone waiting on you?"

"Why, what a question! I've been married these ten years."

He Took Notes.

The other day a boy of thirteen, who looked very innocent and child-like as he reposed under a shade tree on Beech street, roused up when joined by another lad of his own age, and confidently inquired:

"Well, did you make observashuns?"

"I did," was the reply.

"And we kin hook the apples and not get cotched, ken we?"

"You wait a minute commanded the other, and he held an old shingle up to the light to enable him to read the following "notes" in pencil:

"Went down in front of house; saw old woman with club; saw dog layin' low for us; saw red-headed girl red-dy to ring cow-bell and give alarm; saw man inside breathin' hard and achin' to kill a boy; hull family looked me in eye; pressure too heavy, and I backed off; nice appuls, them, but under the circumstances I guess we'd better keep on chewin' ole lemons."

"Nother disappointment added to our burdens," sighed the first, and they loafed on.—Detroit Free Press.

A skeptic, who was badgering a simple-minded old man about miracles and Balaam's ass, finally said: "How is it possible for an ass to talk like a man?" "Well," replied the honest old believer, with meaning emphasis, "I don't see why it ain't as easy for an ass to talk like a man as it is for a man to talk like an ass."

The dowry of the late Queen Mercedes was returned to her father, the Duc de Montpensier, by King Alfonso, but he refused to receive it. The King thought that in retaining it, he was doing an injustice to the children of his brothers-in-law, but the Duke was decided on the point. The King therefore retains the Palace of Castileja de la Cuesta, near Seville, and the jewels of his deceased wife. The money received has been appropriated to the poor.

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